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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

New Labor Law Sound

OUR members of Parliament will very soon vote on the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Bill. The most interesting parts of the bill are the clauses which impose heavy fines on trade unions which break their agreements with employers. Up to now, under Dominion law, penalties have only applied to the individual workers who broke agreements, and not to the unions. Somehow the individuals who break this sort of law never seem to get prosecuted and fined; we can all remember how it worked out in last year's famous steel strike.

On the whole the new Bill is a good one, and late as it is it should be passed at this session of Parliament. Partly as a result of wartime spread of industry, trade unions are here to stay. We should have permanent peacetime legislation that settles their rights and their responsibilities. The new Dominion law is specially important because it will serve as a guide, if not a pattern, for provincial labor legislation affecting far more employers and workers than it does itself.

The new law covers five points, of which only the fifth was adequately covered before the war. It provides (1) that workers can set up and run unions without interference from management, (2) that unions representing a majority of a group of workers may bargain collectively with the management on behalf of the group, (3) that agreements reached in this way shall generally last for at least a year, (4) that if either an employer or a union is convicted in the courts of breaking an agreement a fine will be imposed which increases with the period over which the breach lasts, and (5) that before a strike or lockout takes place an attempt must be made to get agreement between the two parties by means of a conciliation board. This would delay the strike or lockout for some three months, during which the parties might cool down and reach agreement.

While the Bill should be passed, it needs many changes. For instance it puts too much power in the hands of the Minister of Labor and the Canada Labor Relations Board. The Government should not be able to exempt individuals and groups from the law; the Minister should not be able to prevent prosecutions of either unions or employers who seem to have broken the law; the Board should not be able to withhold bargaining rights from a union once it is satisfied that the union really represents a majority of the workers. These examples suggest that some people want to prolong their special wartime powers.

Serious thought should be given to the way in which the new law is to be enforced. Should the ordinary courts be used, as the bill suggests, or should some special tribunal be set up, following the examples of some other countries? The ordinary courts are not familiar with the sort of decisions and problems that will come from the new legislation, and employees often feel that magistrates and judges, being fairly well-to-do themselves, are likely to take the point of view of the employers. Nevertheless, on general principles we do not like setting up special courts, and we doubt that it should be done in this case at least until after the ordinary courts have been given a fair trial.

"Along the cool sequester'd vale of life they kept the noiseless tenor of their way"—Isle of Orleans, see p.2.

Employment Problem

THE Canadian Association for Adult Education, which is a highly responsible body, last year passed by unanimous vote a resolution that provincial legislation should be enacted to ensure "fair employment practices", which roughly speaking means that discrimination in employment, on any other ground than ability, should be prohibited. It is now circulating a recent Gallup Poll figure showing that 64 per cent of Canadians think such legislation desirable; 23 per cent think it undesirable, usually on the ground that it would interfere with the rights of employers, or (especially in the Maritimes) that "Canada should be kept for the Canadians". 13 per cent are undecided. Approval is declared by 53 per cent of the Conservatives, 65 per cent of the Liberals, and 71 per cent of the C.C.F.

There is no more difficult problem than this in the whole complex set-up of modern life. No state can undertake to deny to an employer (who must stand to make or lose by the efficiency of his employee) the right to judge of the ability and honesty of any two applicants who apply for a single job. Yet in nine cases out of ten there is a discrimination, more or less unconscious, in the very act of judging ability and honesty when the two applicants are of different races, and perhaps even when they are merely of different religions. How can any law be enforced that will prohibit the discrimination on race or religion and leave unimpaired the right of discrimination on ability and honesty? Do all the 64 per cent of Canadians who desire this legislation—do they themselves always and completely abstain from discrimination in their own employment relations—in their choice of a doctor, a house servant, a lawyer, a furnace-man? Do they abstain from patronizing places of entertainment which discriminate on race and color? Do they belong to no clubs for which it would be useless to nominate a person of this or that racial origin? What would be their reaction if they found a Negro waiting to shave them in a barber shop, or to give them a permanent wave in a coiffeur's?

It is easy to demand legislation, with the idea that it will affect only factories and lumber camps and other places where one does not expect to be, but unless that legislation extends also to a great many other occupations it will have no meaning and no value, and unless it corresponds to a pretty generally accepted concept of public obligation it will be merely illusory and dangerous.

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Lord Bennett

WITH the death of Lord Bennett an era of Canadian history comes to an end. It is improbable that a great industrial magnate will ever again be leader of a political party, Prime Minister of Canada, and eventually a member of the British House of Lords. The Great Depression, which brought R. B. Bennett into power in 1930, in the long run so altered the complexion of our political and economic life that the tradition which he represented ceased to be an important factor. He himself was one of the first persons to realize this, and in the famous series of broadcasts preceding the election of 1935 he endeavored to communicate the realization to his party. But the party was in no mood to accept a reorientation of its policies, and Mr. Bennett was not the man to impart it. He had already

(Continued on Page Five)

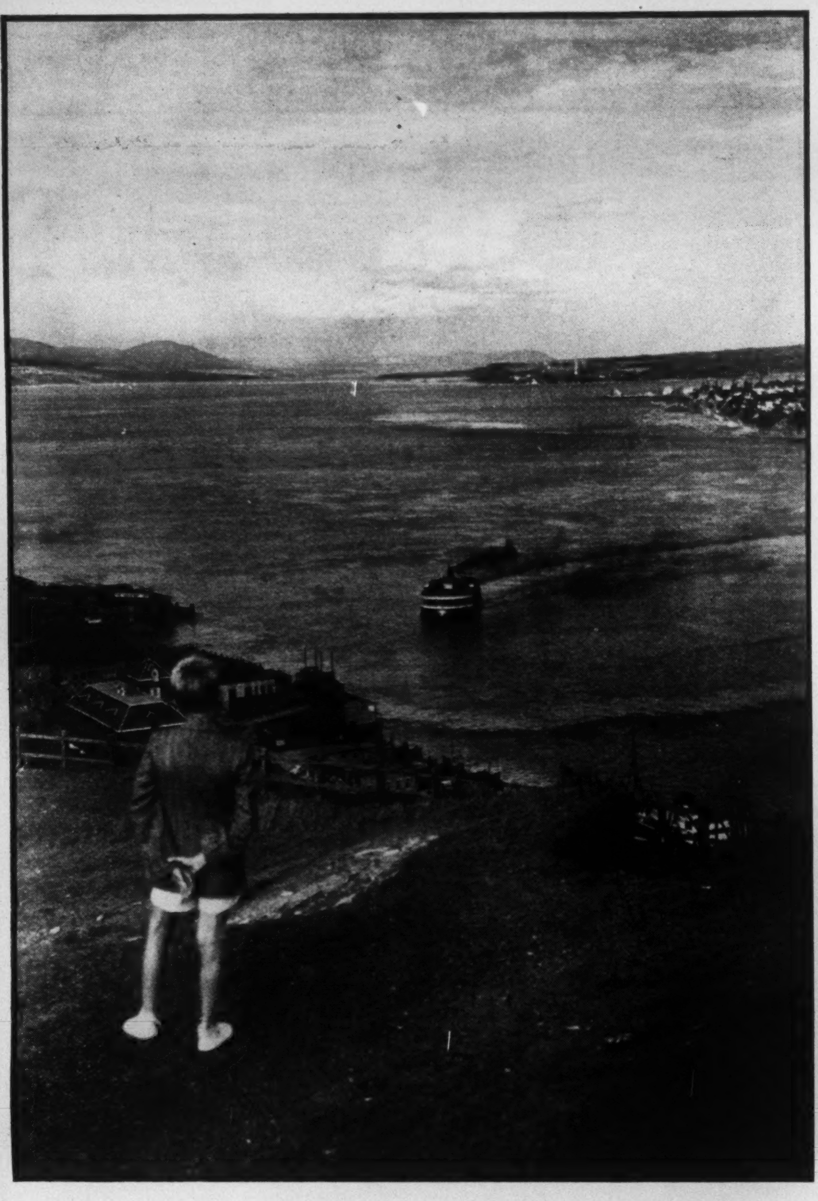
Island of Orleans Times Events by "The Bridge"

By Dr. Alma Paulin Driscoll
Photos by G. A. Driscoll, A.R.P.S.

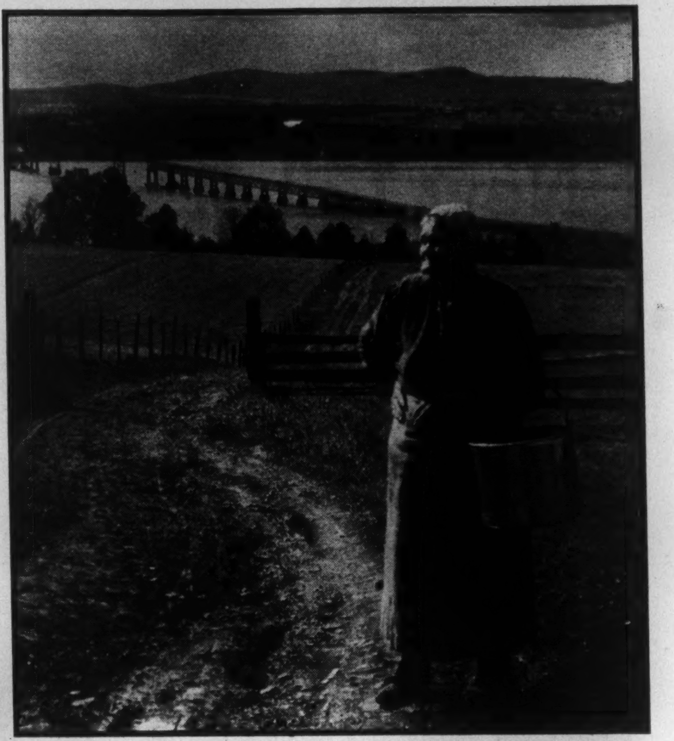
THE stately steel structure which, since 1932, has spanned the St. Lawrence River connecting the Island of Orleans to the mainland near Montmorency Falls eight miles northeast of Quebec City may rightly be called the Bridge of Ages. The local people count events as "before the bridge was built" or "after the bridge was built."

Regularly in summer the bridge is crossed by people in many walks of life. Some travel long distances to delve into the treasure of folk-lore and ancient tradition which has been preserved on the Island for four centuries, while others come to enjoy the tranquil beauty that offers a refreshing contrast to crowded cities.

With transportation to ready markets made easier, first by steamboat, and now by the bridge, truck-gardening, and dairy and poultry-raising industries on the Island are growing. And in winter the snow-covered bridge provides a good runway for the low, horse-drawn sleds used by local people to bring wood, butter, eggs and poultry to their customers on the mainland.



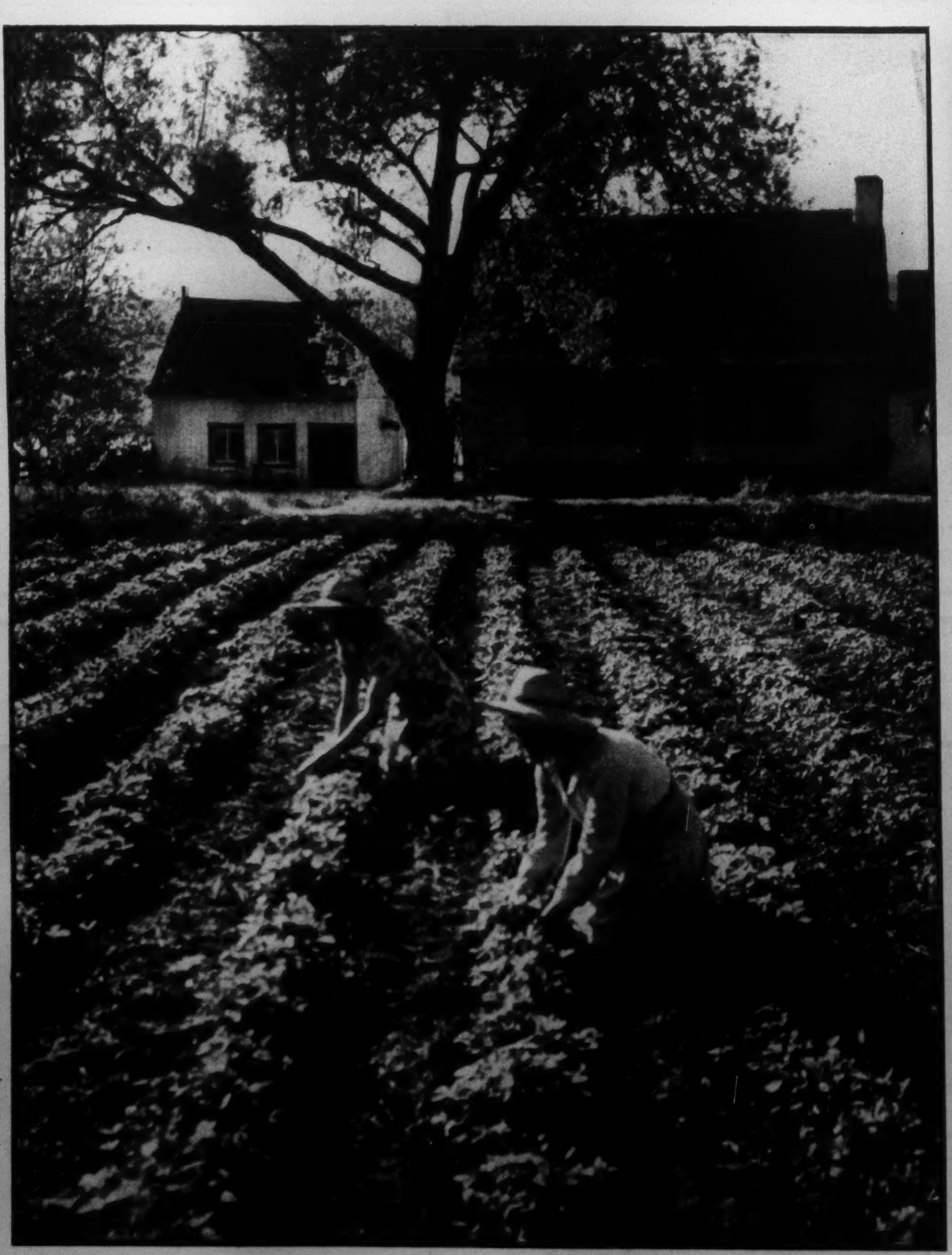
From the Plains of Abraham, Quebec, the village of Ste. Petronille can be seen at the tip of the Island of Orleans just beyond Levis.



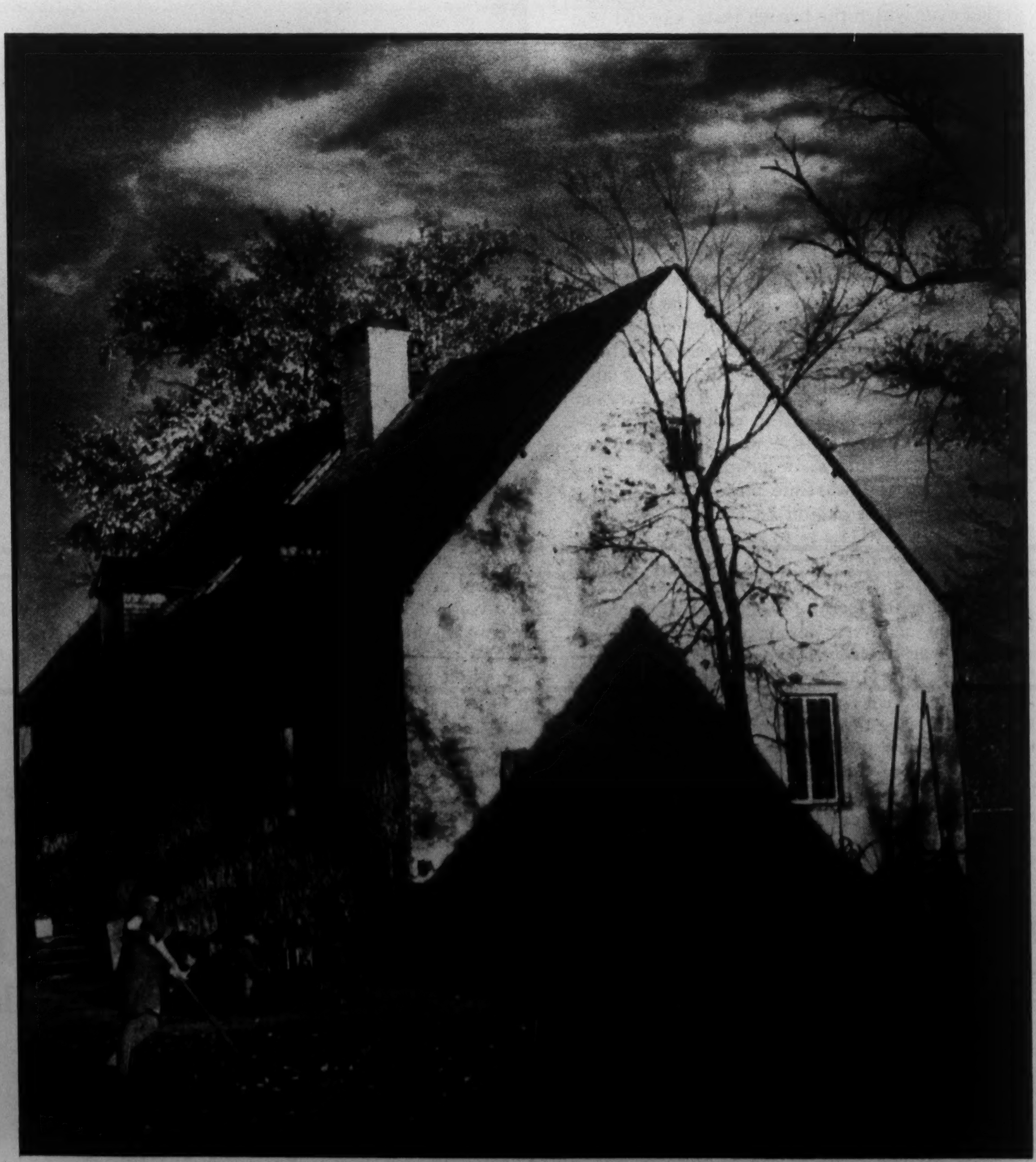
Oldest inhabitant of the village of St. Pierre. In the distance is the bridge which ended Island's isolation.

Loath at first to adopt new methods, the Island's dairy and poultry-raising industries are growing.

Ste. Famille homestead. Farms run from shore to centre, each has meadow, tillable and wooded sections.



Gathering the Island's famous strawberries. At one home last season this crop brought in $3,000. Experiments are continuing in dividing Island's large farms . . .



. . . into 20-acre lots for intensive cultivation to encourage more young men to stay on the land, and have so far proved popular. Above, stone dwelling with bell-shaped eaves at St. Pierre.

Just a 3-Per-Cent Voice in World Councils?

By E. L. M. BURNS

The true test of independence in a nation, says this writer, is its power to remain free of outside control. But Canada's military strength, as a natural result of her small population and military manpower potential in comparison with those of other nations, prevents her from having much voice in peacemaking and peacekeeping procedures. He estimates that in negotiations with the major powers Canada's voice weighs 3.2 per cent. Nor has she similarly placed neighbors with whom she might form an influential bloc. Thus, to influence policies of nations determining peace or war, even to a small degree, Canada must demonstrate to one of the great powers that she can contribute or withhold important elements of armed strength.

Maj.-Gen. Burns was one of Canada's distinguished field commanders during World War II.

ANY Canadian who presumes to speak of our place among the world powers should study the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Bulletin "The Future Population of Canada". The facts and predictions contained in this pamphlet are very sobering to one who grew up in the rapidly developing Canada of 1900-1914, when there seemed nothing unrealistic in the aphorism attributed to Laurier "The Nineteenth Century was the Century of the United States, the Twentieth will be Canada's."

Our augurs of demography now set forth that Canada's rate of population increase is declining, as is that of all Western countries, and that at a predicted future date, our population will cease growing, and begin to shrink. Furthermore, it is forecast that we shall not greatly increase in numbers above the present. The prediction, reduced to the simplest terms, and shorn of all scientific qualifications, is that we shall reach our maximum population before the end of the century, and that it will be about fifteen millions.

This assumes that the present trend in reproduction continues and ignores the effect of migration. Whether anything should be done to encourage immigration, is not for discussion here. Mussolini and Hitler were the last who tried to modify fertility curves.

Terms of Manpower

In this twentieth century which was to have been Canada's, two world wars have made us realize that national importance is generally measured in terms of military power. Military power is a direct function of manpower, and this remains true now when war is waged with weapons of great technical complexity, requiring few men for the immediate operation. Although a bomber aircrew comprises only about an eighth as many men as a platoon of infantry armed with pikes and muskets, when you add those needed to keep it flying, to furnish it with fuel, build airfields and above all, to manufacture it, you reach totals greatly exceeding the old-fashioned fighting groups.

The immense expense of making the atom bomb and the manufacturing effort in making the instruments of air power to deliver it can only be supported by a nation with the greatest resources in labor, technical skills, and basic heavy industrial plant. There is no need for us to lose sleep over the possibility that some Central American nation will go into the business of making atom bombs in the remote jungle, and suddenly hold the world to ransom.

The tables which follow compare the estimated populations of Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Soviet Russia, in total, and in males of military age (i.e., 20-44 years) for the present and for 1971.

Population (in millions)

TABLE I

	1947		1971	
	Total	Military Age	Total	Military Age
Canada	12	2.3	14	2.7
U. K.	50.4	9.4	46.8	8.9
U. S.	140	25.8	155	29.8
U.S.S.R.	194	35	251	49.7

TABLE II

Canada's Military Manpower as a percentage of that of other countries.

	1947	1971
Four Countries of Table I	3.2%	2.9%
U. K.	24.6%	30.4%
U. S.	8.9%	9.1%

In a realistic world, when the issues of peace and war are being discussed between the nations, the weight attached to the opinion of any nation and the consideration given to its wishes are proportional to its war potential, of which the first factor is its military manpower, the second being industrial and scientific development.

If, for the sake of simplicity in this argument, we disregard the other nations that might be represented in United Nations discussions, and consider negotiations between only the nations listed in the tables, we see that Canada might expect to have a voice in peacemaking and peacekeeping procedure of a weight of 3.2 per cent.

But there is a further consideration. Manpower does not become effective military force until organized, armed and trained. Hence we would have only 3.2 per cent weight in the imaginary council of the United Kingdom, United States, Soviet Russia and ourselves if our military manpower were organized to the same degree as theirs.

However, in the last two wars, Canada has not effectively mobilized all her manpower, because a very important minority of our population is bitterly opposed to "conscription."

Always a Satellite?

If, speaking as an independent nation, the weight of our voice is of the order of three per cent, which is to say negligible, then whatever influence we wish to exert must be by way of cooperation with one of the greater powers. In other words, which may be distasteful to some readers, our status is that of a satellite, and always must be.

The notion of Canada, as the leader of a group of minor powers, shaping a policy distinct from that of the U.S. or Russia is essentially absurd. The great powers imposed the veto to ensure that no policy or obligation could be forced on them by artificial "voting strength" which lacked real military strength. Russia's resistance to the idea of including Canada and other small "Western" powers in the peacemaking is doubtless due to the same fear of being outvoted. History shows examples of coalitions of smaller powers which have been influential, but those powers have been geographically contiguous, and Canada has no small neighbors.

For a state that lies in the line of operation between two great hostile powers, there can be no neutrality, as the experience of Belgium in World War I, and of Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway in World War II proves. It is now a commonplace to say that Canada could not be neutral in a war between the U.S. and Russia.

Does this mean that our lines of international action have been determined for us by the fates, that our choice has been made for us, and that we can have no voice in determining policies, the issues of war or peace in this world?

No. Due to her inferiority in manpower to Russia—which is progressive—the U.S. cannot ignore Canada as a possible reinforcement, and, of course, is vitally interested in the security of our territory. If we dc not make it secure, she will be obliged to do so. We can be useful to the U.S., and it would be worth their while, within limits, to meet our views in order to get our willing cooperation.

If we maintain a degree of military preparedness approximately equal to the American, we should have an influence on policies proportionate to our population. If, on the other hand, our power of immediate military cooperation sinks to the levels of the 1920's and 1930's, we can expect little consideration for our views on the problems of war or peace.

What is the true test of independence in a nation? Surely its power to defend itself, to remain free of outside control. Now, or in the recent past, the territory of nearly every small nation in Europe has been violated, and its legal government set aside, or made the mere agent of the invader's government. We must realize that "National Independence" is relative, and derives more from geography and the character and policy of neighboring states than from any formulae of constitutions or treaties. For "independent" read "self-defending" or "self-defensible," and how many independent nations are there?

It was sometimes argued during World War II that Canada could use her manpower better in growing food and making munitions for her allies, than by putting it into military forces. Now, while we must certainly allocate manpower for these purposes to support total war, the fact is that power—and contribution to waging war—is still measured by armed forces, the final instrument. The man at the plow and the man at the forge simply are not given a significant value compared to the man with the sword (or the atom bomb) when statesmen calculate the chances of war, because the experience of centuries has shown that the man with the sword can take the products of the plow or forge at will.

Nothing More Precious

We have given a great deal of "Mutual Aid," both food and munitions to our allies. And we are left lamenting the ingratitude of the same allies, that notwithstanding these obligations, shut us out of the council chamber when the German peace is being decided. We have been told pretty brusquely that soldiers' blood is an incomparably more precious commodity than anything that grows from the soil or is made in the factory.

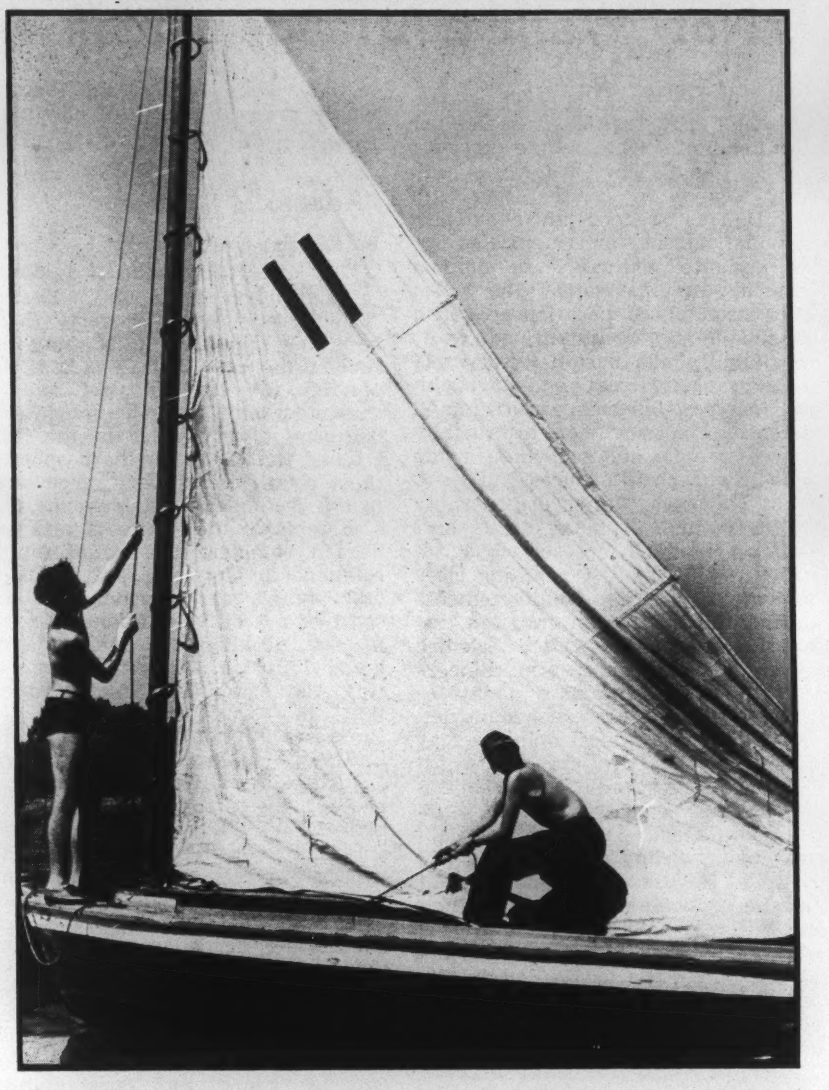
Our relation to the U.S. in world affairs has been reviewed, but what of our relation to the British Commonwealth of Nations? In two great wars we have fought effectively as a member of the group. But in those two wars the Commonwealth has finally had the U.S. as an ally, whose great power decided the victory. In World War II, Canada, Australia and New Zealand all had direct dealings with the U. S. and had American armed forces contributing to the direct defence of their home territories. And so, of course, did the United Kingdom. The U.S. was the ultimate base and source of supply for the Commonwealth.

In the world situation today, the lines of communication and strategic control tend to run from the Commonwealth nations to the United States continental territory direct — not by way of London.

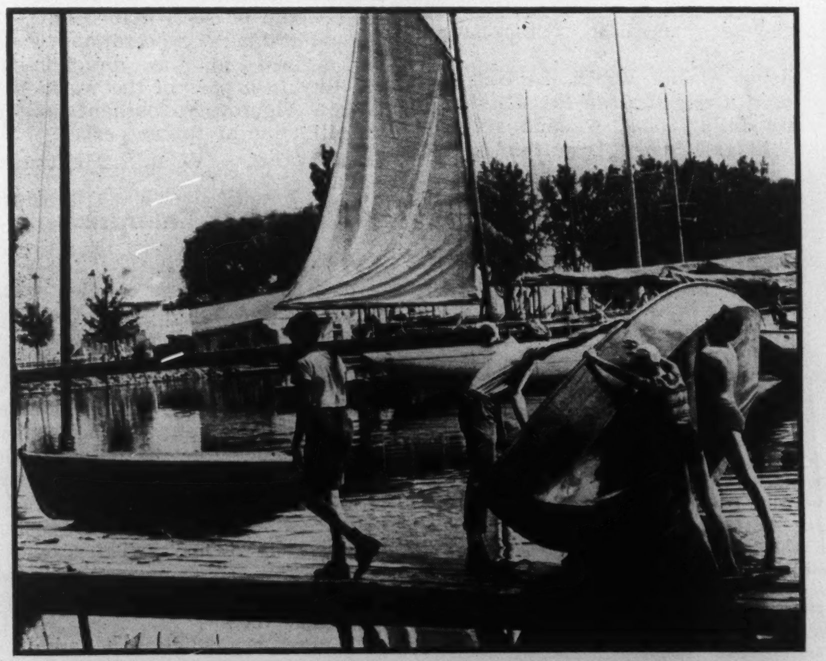
Between the two world wars, the Dominions were not prepared to organize military forces to the same degree as the United Kingdom, to participate in a common defence system on a basis proportionate to ability to pay. They were not prepared to set up machinery to decide on a common foreign policy which would govern the employment of armed forces, and there is no indication that they will be more inclined to act as a unit in these respects after World War II than they were after World War I.

To sum up. Canada's population and hence military power will not increase significantly relative to that of the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. Therefore, our influence on the acts and policies of the nations that will determine peace or war will be negligible, unless we can demonstrate to one of the great powers that we can contribute or withhold important elements of armed strength. If we fail to organize defence to that degree, we perpetuate a colonial status, and invite military occupation if the great and dangerous possibility of war in today's world should become a reality.

Toronto's Junior Yachtsmen Will Not Have Girls in Their Club



The R.C.Y.C. Junior Club, begun in 1925, was patterned after a similar group at Marblehead, near Boston, designed to be a training ground for young sailors. The idea caught on at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club . . .



. . . and others across the country. Pictures show members, 10-15 years . . .

—Photos by Richard Harrington

. . . old, hauling mainsail, handling dinghies, and swabbing-down—they are responsible for own boats. Up to date, girls have not been admitted.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

U.S.-Can. Defence Collaboration Is Not "Warlike Arrangements"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A LETTER entitled "Sweden or Belgium" (S.N., June 21) describes Canada's action towards military security by collaboration with the U.S. as predetermined, outright national suicide, and advocates for us absolute neutrality as against "warlike arrangements." But when did reasonable preparation against a possible human eventuality add to its inevitability and hasten its arrival?

Geographical location, topographical features, intense patriotism and defensive measures of its racially diverse peoples had everything to do with Switzerland's successful neutrality. Sweden, rather dishonorably in the opinion of many of its best citizens, narrowly preserved a so-called neutrality by granting safe passage to German reinforcements during the Norwegian invasion and by supplying much prized Swedish steel for the Hitler war machine.

If the U.S. is "warlike" today, as implied in your correspondent's letter but in which honest opinions may differ, is that attitude not legitimately born of the bitter end-experience in that country of twenty years of isolationism, pacificism and appeasement, ending at Pearl Harbor? Had the U.S. supported the original League of Nations and engaged then in World Rehabilitation—as she is realistically, and not by any means all selfishly doing today—Pearl Harbor and the world's consequent tragedy and loss might have been avoided.

Early in World War II, Lend-Lease passed the house with a bare one vote majority after much Roosevelt pleading. After Pearl Harbor only one vote was registered against global participation. The American people's verdict: "Unprepared? Never again!"

As to Alaska, which the U.S. purchased from Czarist Russia ("Seward's folly"), has Canada received any like settlement from the U.S.S.R. to date for seizure of the Petsamo nickle property [in Finland]?

Kingston, Ont. A. J. HAMILTON

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"Adopting" Burma?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE constructive and imaginative article by Stewart C. Easton, "Conquest of World Poverty Could be a New Objective" (S.N., May 31), revives the fact that Canada is not playing the leading part in the Commonwealth that she should.

During twenty years in the East I found that although the peoples of these countries are very much alive to the Commonwealth Idea, the fact also remains that there is and has been a complete absence of family relationship between, say, Canada and Malaya and Burma. This absence of a positive relationship acted to our disadvantage when Japan invaded Burma, and yet, in spite of this, the astonishing fact remains that the vast majority of the Burmese did not actively help the invaders against the retreating British-Indian army, and as many as helped the Japanese helped us actively.

Burma is on the point of deciding whether to remain in the Commonwealth through dominion status or to accept full independence—which means inter-dependence outside the Commonwealth. If this latter course is followed it may initiate a general re-alignment of millions more to our eventual detriment.

I believe that if Canada were now to "adopt" and assist Burma and/or Malaya in an altruistic manner in their recovery, the thought-impact on millions, and even hundreds of millions, of people in the East would be such that results far beyond ordinary expectations would be derived in the direction of stability in a part of the world that is now vigorously ebullient, and in the direction of future peace.

London, Ont. W. R. S. HENDERSON

Talks on Free Enterprise

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE THE "Business Angle" statement that "incentive is the [free enterprise] system's mainspring" (S.N., June 7), we note that in the U.S. and Canada the organized workers have thought and planned in terms of economic betterment through collective bargaining and progressive legislation; very few demands have come from leaders of organized labor for the replacing of privately owned industry by the State. They prefer to deal with employers with whom they can negotiate agreements.

It must nevertheless be admitted that very few workmen have a knowledge of the structure of industry and the benefits to it and themselves that come from the efforts of management and technical direction, that build upon the profit basis. Credit must be given to the executives and their technicians for the willingness to take risks along investment lines because of the profit incentive.

To offset the influence of the men and groups that work to undermine and destroy free enterprise, those who favor it and believe that it can do more for the worker in the matter of compensation and progressively improved working conditions, should endeavor to reach the workers and educate them to an appreciation of the all-round advantages of free enterprise as compared with a socialist or communist economy. The workers would like to know more of the intricacies of industrial initiative, planning and financing. This knowledge can and should come from the organized employers represented by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and the Boards of Trade. These organizations should assign or retain the services of persons who understand the attitudes of the workers and qualified to explain to them in simple language, factual and convincing, the superiority of democratic capitalism and free enterprise.

If a nation-wide series of ten to fifteen minute talks during working hours were given the employees in the nation's workshops and factories on the solid advantages of a free enterprise economy at all times willing to share its gains with the workers, Socialism or Communism would make little headway. Democracy is far more sympathetic to a constructive and well ordered capitalism than it is to totalitarian regimentation and its inevitable repression and suppression of basic liberties and human rights.

Montreal, Que. BERNARD ROSE

Off the Beam

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT WOULD seem to me that Mr. Robert Fay, who wrote "How to Raise Canadian Music Another Notch" (S.N., June 21), might well profit by a visit to the oculist or to a hearing-aid specialist. I would really like, Mr. Editor, to suggest both!

For certainly, as far as Toronto's symphony orchestras and their audiences are concerned, Mr. Fay is badly off the beam. The conductors do not wait around a good 20 minutes before appearing on the scene. The broadcast producers see to that. Applause between movements is rarely heard. The conductors see to that. Musicians of symphony calibre make a good living without doing housework. Mr. Petrillo looks after that.

Acoustics, at Massey Hall for instance, instead of being atrocious are the envy of the manager of New York's Carnegie Hall. Visiting artists privately laud the good manners of Canadian audiences. And as for our Pollyanna critics—my dear Mr. Fay—run fast, run very, very fast and ask the young Canadian composer Barbara Pentland if she thought the *Globe & Mail* critic's recent review of her "Holiday Suite" all honey and sweetness and light.

Toronto, Ont. RUTH HONDERICH

Honorary Degrees

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE were a couple of significant omissions in names of those given honorary degrees at the recent closing of Nova Scotia universities mentioned in your Maritime Letter (S.N., June 14).

Dalhousie conferred an honorary degree upon Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent who delivered an outstanding address at Halifax later. St. Francis Xavier, leader in the field of adult education and cooperatives for the masses, established a new precedent by conferring an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Rev. Mother St. Ignace, superior general of the Congregation of Notre Dame. This, it was stated, was not only in recognition of the recipient's own contribution to the cause of advanced education for women, but also in compliment to her order on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of granting degrees to women by St. Francis Xavier in cooperation with St. Bernard's convent at Antigonish.

St. Francis Xavier was the first Catholic college in America to confer degrees upon women, but not the first since the 16th century, as has been claimed, for women were granted degrees by the University of Bologna in the 18th century.

Halifax, N.S. B. G. KING

War Profiteers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A recent letter (S.N., June 21) Mr. F. A. McManus digs up the story that Canadian business was unwilling to engage in war industry on Mr. Howe's very vague 5 per cent profit guarantee. He thinks that this was not patriotic. In that case, he must think very poorly of other classes in the community, such as labor, whose wartime increase in income, in order to keep them actively at work, had to be many times as great as was the net increase in the earnings of the owners of corporations.

Some people can only see the men who put capital into industries as profiteers at all times, while those who work in industries are never profiteers however much they may increase their incomes.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

THE Dean of Canterbury has told us that Winston Churchill, in his famous "we-will-fight-on-the-beaches" broadcast, said in an aside: ". . . and we will hit them over the heads with beer bottles which is all we have really got." Had such extremity arisen, we feel sure Mr. Churchill would have again made history by ordering the unloading of weapons before using.

•

It was very thoughtful of the Moscow government to abolish capital punishment for murder just before granting permission to Russian radio announcers to read advertisements over the air.

•

"In Chicago," writes a contributor to a monthly review, "over one thousand families are living in one room." They must be determined supporters of the good neighbor policy.

•

Marriage and burial fees of the Church of England in the Old Country are reported doubled, but it is not clear if a reduction is allowed by taking the two.

•

Have You Forgotten?

A first-aid article suggests that butter is a good temporary remedy for burns. It should be explained that butter is a substance made from cream which, at one time, was used to spread on bread before eating.

•

A London newspaper reports that Nazis who escaped from Germany are "reorganizing in Spain and Argentina with the intention of making themselves heard throughout the world." Perhaps they are not yet convinced we heard them the first time.

•

A British firm has invented a gramophone capable of reproducing the whole frequency range audible to the human ear, from 30 cycles to 14,000 cycles per second. As no details are available, we are hoping that this is to remain a secret weapon.

•

One thing to be said in favor of the loafer shoes so popular with schoolgirls is that they make it hard for the wearers to get into a rut.

•

Another Building Crisis

It is regrettable that in spite of the scarcity of materials, fashion experts have decided ladies are to have "built-up hips" this coming fall.

•

"The first recorded strike," writes a columnist, "took place nearly 2,000 years ago." The writer did not say if the dispute has now been settled.

•

Montreal streetcar conductors have been taking lessons on being pleasant, and it is now quite in order for a conductor to smile graciously and tip his hat to any would-be passenger after slamming the doors in his face.

•

Reading that spinach is detrimental to health after middle age, Junior suggests it be cut out of his diet now so that the change in his habits at middle age will not be too drastic.

•

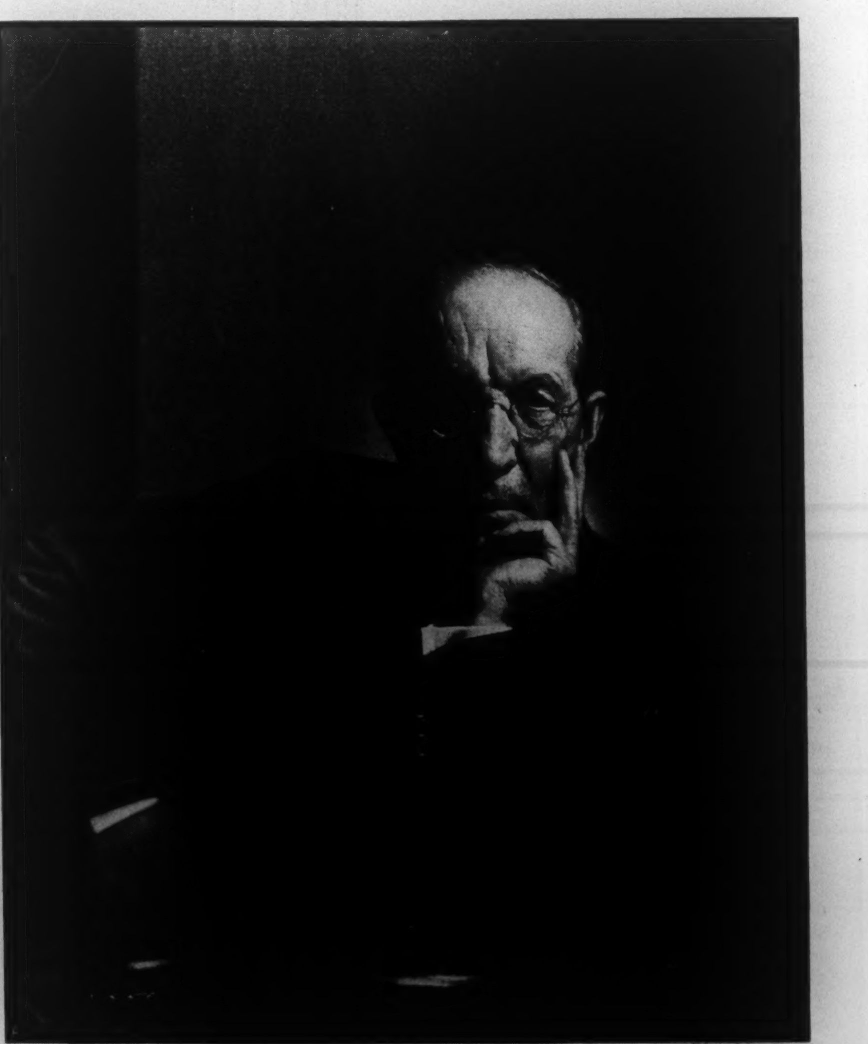
A car dealer in Detroit is reported to have been forced out of business for selling new automobiles at list prices. It appears he was an enthusiastic amateur who didn't know any better.

•

A letter in a Quebec paper objects to two-piece swim suits being worn by girls on the local beaches. The writer is evidently one who worries over trifles.

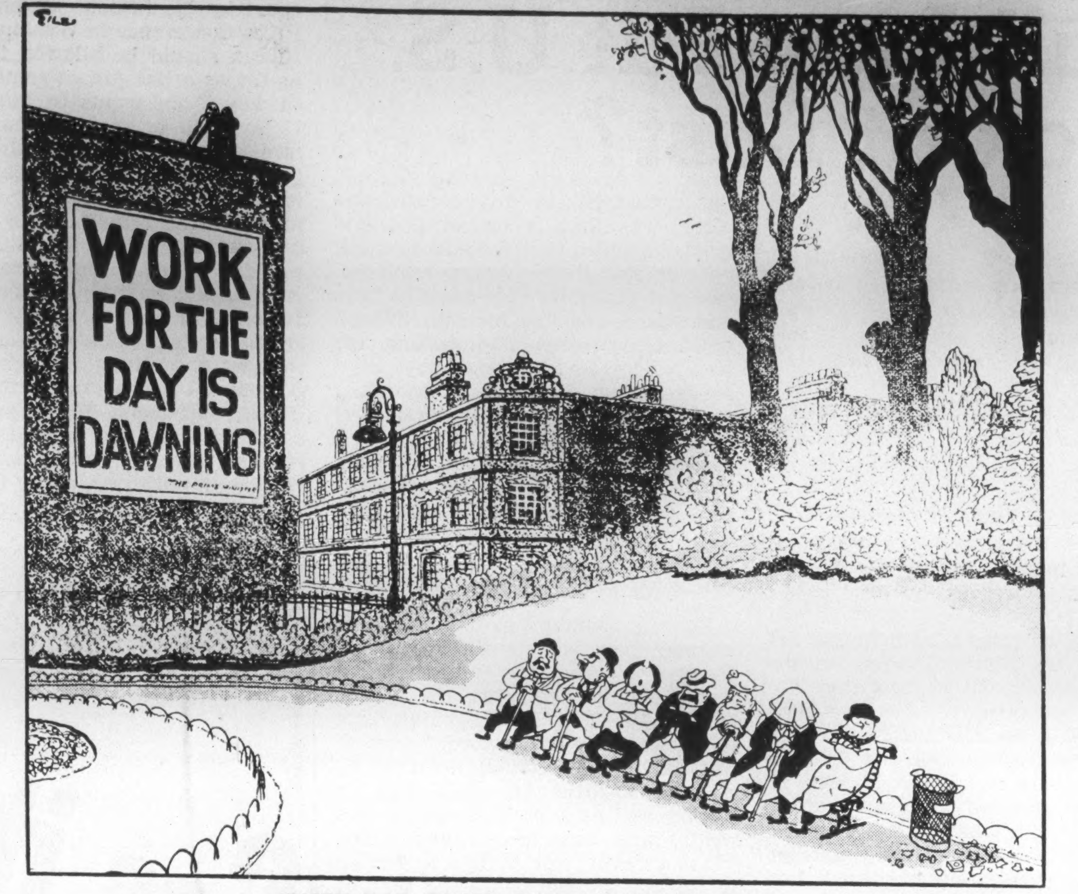
•

Since the Animal Trainers Union are insisting that movie studios pay its members up to $50 a day for training film fauna from ants to whales, it is rumored that many school teachers are now claiming their experience fully qualifies them for membership in the same organization.



—Photo by Karsh

The Dean of Canadian Letters, Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, who published his first volume of verses in 1898 and is still producing at the age of 85 (on August 2 next), has collected a number of short stories, poems and essays written in recent years, and not hitherto published in book form, under the title of "The Circle of Affection". Owing to the intellectual content of his work, Dr. Scott's rank among the poets of his time has been steadily rising, and many critics now regard him as second to no other Canadian poet. The new volume is published by McClelland and Stewart.


WORK FOR THE DAY IS DAWNING
THE PRIME MINISTER

"VERY BAD TASTE, PUTTING THAT THERE!" *Copyright in All Countries*

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

alienated a good many of the right-wing Conservatives by his intolerance of an independence of thought or action in the Cabinet and in the party councils, and had expelled the chief Left-winger, Mr. Stevens, who immediately attempted the formation of a splinter party. The electors consequently decided that Mr. Bennett had little chance of putting his broadcast policies into action (many of them probably doubted his sincerity in announcing them, but this was an error), and in the election his party was decisively defeated. It did not come around to his point of view until the Winnipeg convention of December 1942, and there are those who doubt whether the party as a whole was even then convinced of the necessity of the "Progressive" element which it added to its title and to its program.

It is a singular fact that while the Liberal party has had only two national leaders from 1887 to the present day, period of 60 years, the Conservative party has in the same period been led by ten different persons, few of whom were really secure from the pretensions of rivals near the throne for more than a few years. Whatever the reasons for this historic characteristic, its existence alone is sufficient to prove that the position of national Conservative Leader is an extraordinarily difficult one. Lord Bennett's failure in it was essentially a failure to realize how difficult it was, and what an enormous amount of tact and diplomacy was required to achieve success in it. He acted more like a man who has been elected president and general manager of a big corporation and knows that his friends have and will keep a heavy majority of the voting stock. He had great determination and great executive ability, and it is highly probable that if the party had decided to stick with him instead of going off on the fantastic Manion experiment of 1938 it would have done much better in the long run. Since the party has never been in power since the Bennett defeat, it is impossible to tell to what extent it could have been led to move along the new lines laid down for it by Mr. Bennett under the inspiration of his brother-in-law Mr. Herridge, and indeed to what extent Mr. Bennett could have brought himself to put the new doctrines into actual practice.

He had an immense capacity, something like that of Lord Milner, for winning the admiration and devotion of able younger men, but he was never able to develop their capacities as Milner did by giving them a free hand, and when he left the leadership the party was seriously lacking in good Cabinet material. He attracted the general public by the forceful character of his utterances, but they came to feel that this was not matched by equal forcefulness in policies for dealing with the accumulating results of the Depression. In his closing years wealth and honors can hardly have been an adequate compensation for the loneliness of a life-long Canadian self-exiled to a great country house in Surrey by one of those strange quirks of romanticism to which business men are sometimes liable.

The Late W. D. Ross

THE late Hon. W. D. Ross was more than a leading banker and a former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. He had literally thousands of friends in whose lives his departure will leave a blank which will not readily be filled. He was a man who enjoyed people, and who gave freely of his time, his interest and himself to almost everybody whom he knew. He was generous in the extreme, but it was individuals rather than causes that attracted his generosity. His tremendous fund of common sense was of great value to his bank and to the whole banking industry of Canada.

Re-Educating Germany

WE HAVE received a letter from Herr Guenther Prinzhorn of Philipps University, Marburg, Germany (American zone), asking us to send a free copy of SATURDAY NIGHT for two or three years to a group of university students who have taken Canada as the special subject of their studies. The letter is rather pathetic. "After twelve years of absolute isolation and mere purpose-bound science,"—we take this to mean science directed to purely utilitarian ends—"after six years of war which robbed us of many of our teachers and students and destroyed the greater part of our libraries, and after the final breakdown in 1945, our universities were newly opened last year with a selected staff of teachers who had been opponent to the Nazi regime and retained their independent, democratic way of thinking." The corresponding selective process among the students was even more difficult than among the staff. "Thus we have to start anew from the very bottom, in order to reorganize and renew German scientific and cultural life."

We are still laboring under the difficulty that our supplies of paper are not sufficient to enable us to meet the demands of all the Canadians who would like to obtain copies of SATURDAY NIGHT. While this condition continues we cannot see our way to sending free copies to Germany even to aid the process of re-education. It occurs to us, however, that there may be readers who would be prepared to send their copy to Germany when they are through with it; and as there are undoubtedly other educational institutions besides Philipps University which would appreciate a similar service we should be glad to hear from readers who would like to place their SATURDAY NIGHTS at the disposal of guaranteed democratic organizations among our late enemies.

WAKENING

THE swallow with the sun on restless wing,
The daffodil that mirrors only light,
The wide cool sky, the fresh rain-scented wind,
All tell of beauty and renewed delight.

So with this springtime I would waken too,
And all my most beloved dreams set free,
That in the hope and gladness of the world
They might, reborn and radiant, return to me.

CONSTANCE BARBOUR

Canadian Poetry

SOME of the friends of Canadian poetry may have failed to note the immense improvement that has taken place in the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* during the year since its editorship was taken over by that sincere and accomplished craftsman, Professor Earle Birney. In the June issue Mr. Birney sums up the year's accomplishments. In four issues space has been found for 68 poets and ten reviewers and 30 more poets will be added before the end of 1947. Of the poets 58 per cent are men, 42 per cent women; ten per cent are over fifty, 55 per cent between thirty and fifty, 35 per cent younger. Not being boastful, Mr. Birney says nothing about quality, but it is our own opinion that the average has considerably improved, especially in point of orginality and willingness to experiment, and that the magazine has almost completely got away from the merely imitative and nostalgic.

All of this makes it odder than ever that the magazine should have been given the task by "an anonymous friend" of awarding "the Eire prizes" for the two best lyrical poems written to the tune of "The Last Rose of Summer". We can hardly wait until June of next year to learn the result.

One of the *C.P.M.*'s most useful tasks is that of keeping a judicious eye on the "little" periodicals such as *Contemporary Verse*, *The Undergraduate*, and *The Fiddlehead*, which last is a product of the University of New Brunswick. Mr. Birney issues one most valuable warning; it is directed to Mr. Raymond Souster, but should be taken to heart by at least fifty others: "it would be a pity if he were to allow himself to be typed into the role of the professional 'young poet'."

Rather Prescient

IT IS interesting at this date to look back to an article which appeared exactly 45 years ago in *The Empire Review* and which came from the pen of that well known Canadian, Mr. Watson Griffin. Mr. Griffin's subject was the project of an alliance for common defence between Great Britain and the Dominions, and in this article he anticipated a good deal of phraseology which became generally current only much later. "If an Imperial Conference, including representatives from Great Britain, Canada and Australasia, and presided over by King Edward, were called to devise a plan of alliance, with the understanding that the Parliaments of the Federation must be distinct, independent and equal, the Crown being the only bond of union, it would not be difficult to agree upon a workable plan." He desired that Newfoundland should enter the Dominion as a province, "while the Bermudas, the British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana should become territories of Canada". The Governor General should be appointed by the British sovereign without consulting the British Cabinet, unless the Canadians preferred to elect him. South Africa, not then united, should be allowed in with certain reservations. India was not mentioned. "War might be declared by the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Empire".

Writers on such subjects have a natural inclination to concern themselves with forms, which are much easier to write about than spirit. Mr. Griffin was not in all respects successful in his prediction of the form of that alliance concerning which nobody has ever been willing to admit that it was an alliance, but he was certainly very successful in regard to its spirit.

On the Humanities

IT WILL be a great misfortune if the important study on "The Humanities in Canada" by Watson Kirkconnell and A. S. P. Woodhouse (Humanities Research Council, Ottawa, $2) is read only by the small group of scholars to whom it is primarily addressed. For it deals with matters of interest to all Canadians, and of high importance to all who are concerned with Canadian higher education. The authors have been guided in their recommendations by more than a dozen scholars in our universities.

The Preface points out that there are signs of a revulsion from a purely materialistic and technical training, divorced from all humanizing influences. The humanities are not claimed to be the sole custodians of a liberalizing education, but it is emphasized that they, "more than any other studies, tend to stimulate our sensitivity to the human values in art, morality and religion".

There is an excellent historical sketch of the evolution of Canadian universities. The determining forces are described as having been British models, local conditions and American influences, in that order of appearance and importance. There is a careful study of the differences between pass and honor courses in the English-speaking universities, with the conclusion that pass course students are not subjected to sufficient intellectual discipline, and that the present pass course "would appear to be doing its work much less efficiently" than most of the honors courses.

A most valuable feature is Dr. Kirkconnell's objective analysis of French Catholic humanistic education at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Much of this material has not been readily available, and English-speaking Canadians who are inclined to think of the French Canadian as a simple backwoodsman may be surprised to learn that there are some twelve thousand students enrolled in the *collèges classiques* of Quebec, and that "if their massive buildings, including class-rooms, gymnasia, libraries, laboratories, college chapels and residences, . . . were concentrated in a single city or on a single campus they would constitute a more extensive aggregation of academic architecture than the universities of Oxford or Cambridge." The majority of these colleges offer a rigorous course in the humanities and it is claimed that the *collèges classiques* foster an incomparable *esprit de corps* among the students who share an identical curriculum and a common life for eight years.

About Casuistry

WE THINK that Dr. James A. Donnell, whose article in reply to Dr. Silcox appears in this issue, makes out an excellent case for the policy of dealing with the liquor question in the light of the conditions of today and not of those of the first century of the Christian era. But we do not think that Dr. Silcox was arguing, or would ever argue, against that policy.

Dr. Donnell writes as if Dr. Silcox had said that Christians are obliged to tolerate the liquor traffic because wine is mentioned without disapproval in many passages of their Scriptures. But Dr. Silcox said nothing of the kind. He was not arguing that Christians today should not practise and advocate total abstinence, or even that they should not vote for and advocate prohibition, simply because alcohol is not held up by the Bible as something to be abstained from or prohibited. If he had been doing that he would have been doing something reasonably parallel to the actions of the theologians who denied the Copernican theory of the solar system on similar grounds.

Just for the sake of the record it may be well to repeat here the sentence in which Dr. Silcox summed up the purpose of his article: "For any Christian Church officially to endorse either prohibition or total abstinence *as if it were the only Christian solution*, is to introduce a dangerous and divisive element into the movement for ecumenicity, and to drive beyond the reach of the Church many persons who repudiate the tendency to make the Kingdom of God primarily a matter of meat or drink." To claim that this is endorsing the fundamentalist view of the inerrancy of the Scriptures is absurd.

A GRIM OUTLOOK

GLOOMY now is our mental fare,
Printed, pictured or "on the air."
Murdered people are packed in lime,
(Fruitage of our disordered time!)
Heroines are trollops or drunks,
Heroes, crude, unmannerly "punks."
Decent characters lose their wits,
All good people are hypocrites.
BUT
Authors confess themselves to be
Models of sterling honesty,
Seeking after ultimate truth
(In manure piles) to hearten youth.

"This is life," the excuse they make.
If it be—let's jump in the lake.

J. E. M.

Has Marshall Plan Put U.S. on Right Tack at Last?

By DAVID SCOTT

The U.S. State Department's offer of economic help to European countries, including Russia, is much superior to the Truman doctrine. The latter was a policy of pinpricks with insufficient force to back it up. Stalin's counter-move in Hungary showed just what would happen in answer to a policy applied only here and there and bit by bit through indirect measures.

The virtue of the Marshall proposal, even though it has been coolly received in Moscow, is that it is not directed against anyone and leaves the way open for Russian participation. Even the U.S.S.R. claim that the offered U.S. economic help should be directed by the U.N., rather than by the U.S. itself, should be studied sympathetically. Mr. Scott, an English journalist who has covered the European scene for British dailies and is visiting Canada for six months, believes that the Marshall Plan is the best way of inducing the Russians "to trust us".

MR. BEVIN'S enthusiastic support of the U.S. offer of economic assistance to Europe as a whole and the more timid but on the whole favorable reaction to it in most European countries except Russia show that the State Department is at last on the right tack. The pity is that the plan for economic assistance was not announced at the same time as the Truman doctrine. To catch a monkey you need a banana in one hand as well as a collar and chain in the other. The fault of the Truman doctrine was that it threatened the Soviet without offering it any advantage in cooperating with the West. Inevitably the plan has been received suspiciously in Moscow, because the Kremlin is still smarting from the pinpricks administered earlier by Mr. Truman, and because it wants to rub in the lesson of Hungary.

Oriental bargaining plays a large part in Soviet diplomacy. Exasperating though it is to Western minds, the haggling process seems quite natural to the Russians, even on the most important issues, and they are sure to go through it before they will finally declare themselves for or against a given scheme. For the haggler it is always a mistake to seem too pleased with any offer, even when it is what he really wants. For this reason we should not let ourselves be over-impressed, still less discouraged, by the Kremlin's cool reception of Gen. Marshall's proposal. The Russians must be given time to think it over. Their first suggestion, that the scheme should be operated under U.N. control, is not unreasonable. They may decide in favor of cooperation when they see others ready to go ahead without them.

The virtue of the Marshall proposal is that, unlike the original Truman doctrine, it is not directed against anyone and leaves the way open for Russian participation. The vice of the Truman doctrine, when unaccompanied by any constructive offer, was that it encouraged and even compelled the Russians to think on strategic lines. It was weak because it could be applied only here and there and bit by bit through indirect measures like cutting off credits to Red governments and bolstering up shaky anti-Communist regimes. Even if the protection of outlying territories like Greece and Turkey could be assured by such means, it would not diminish Russia's power to strike effectively at the vital areas within her reach.

Sticking Flags on a Map

Stalin's counter-move in Hungary showed just what will happen if foreign relations are treated like a war-game between general staffs. When Gen. Marshall, running true to type as a military man, began to implement the Truman doctrine by sticking a little American flag in Turkey and another in Greece on the map, Stalin must have smiled under his moustache. For though a civilian in theory, he also bears the title of Generalissimo and he knows all the moves. Set him and Marshall against one another, and these two grand strategists will embark on a war-game that will turn into the real thing if it is overplayed. In this case the State Department had second thoughts after seeing Stalin reply to its opening move by planting a big Red flag in a part of Europe where we can't get at him.

For geographical reasons alone, Russia is bound to win a race to establish physical and political control of the heart of Europe. The areas she covets—Hungary, lower Austria, Yugoslavia, perhaps Italy and eventually France—are near her sources of power and her main lines of communication. The biggest and most attractive of these objectives for her, though also the most distant, is France, since the establishment of a Communist Government in Paris would give the Kremlin virtual control of the whole French empire overseas. At present the Red Army is barred from France by the British, American and French armies of occupation in Germany, but these are quite inadequate for a show-down with Russia, and a Communist *coup* in France would practically cut them off from their bases. In any case their presence hardly matters to Stalin, who can "leap-frog" such obstacles with the help of the so-called "national" Communist parties in countries he has marked down for conversion. He need not intervene openly in those countries, for his Fifth Columns there are automatic and do not need Russian reinforcements.

The Least Inducement

Unless the Kremlin is given a direct interest of its own in collaborating with the West, it can accelerate Communist expansion at will wherever the party is strong enough to upset or paralyze government and whenever such expansion fits in with Moscow's plans. Preparations for such action were completed long ago, and it can be made effective far more quickly than any counter-action by the U.S., which needs a measure of economic recovery to prove that the "American way of life" is better than the Russian way. Inclusion of European Russia in any plan for European reconstruction is the least that will induce Russia to take part in it. That is why it should be made perfectly clear to the Russians that they can have economic assistance on exactly the same terms as any other European nation, provided that they do not use it to prepare for war.

The great virtue of the State Department's latest offer is that it provides a middle course between action directed openly against Russia on the basis of the Truman doctrine and the kind of surrender to Russia advocated by Henry Wallace hitherto. Wallace has now put himself out of court by his fatuous statement to a Press Conference in Washington that Russia should be allowed to expand as far as a line drawn somewhere in Turkey if she wants to, but that the U.S. would—or should, it hardly matters which—fight her if she tries to gain possession of the oilfields in the Middle East. If anything could be more harmful than a too brazenly anti-Russian policy, it is this sort of muddle-headed inconsistency on the part of a man who has posed as a friend of Russia. Its only practical result is to convince the Russians that no good thing can come out of America. Until he made this astonishing statement Henry Wallace could at least be regarded as an idealist, though a wrong-headed one. He has now thrown away the moral advantage he might have gained from his readiness to face unpopularity for the sake of peace.

Truman at least strives to preserve democratic principles, including the rights of the individual, which are wholly disregarded in Soviet Russia. Wallace is prepared to condone wholesale encroachments on the right of another people—in this case the Turks—to preserve their national existence and with it the right to keep the form of government that they prefer; but he accepts the prospect of a war with Russia for the sake of oil. That should be the last nail in the coffin of the Wallace doctrine, which can now appear to the Russians only as one more proof of "capitalist hypocrisy."

None the less, there is real need

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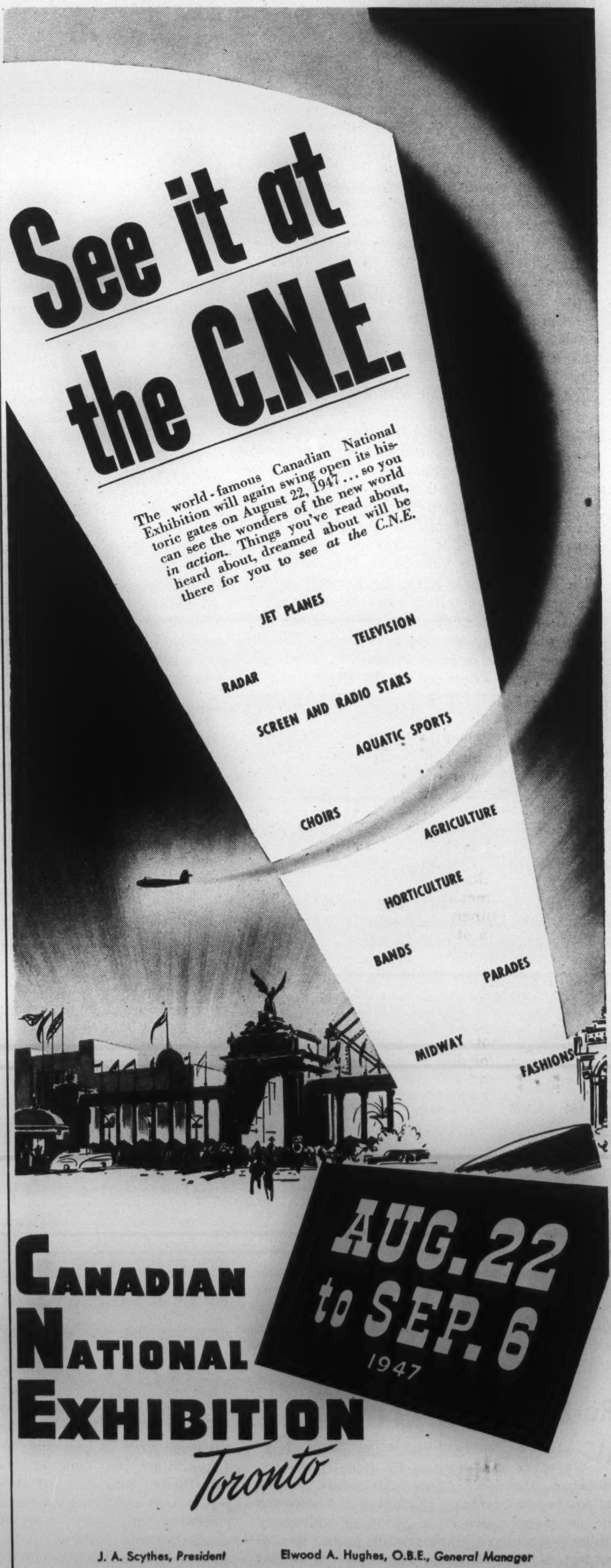

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for a half-way-house between resistance to Russian designs at every point, as sponsored by Truman and Vandenberg, and appeasement of Russia at almost any cost, as sponsored by Wallace during his speaking tours of Britain and the U.S.

Truman and Vandenberg, like the parties to which they belong, are too close together to be truly representative of American opinion. Nor does the Truman doctrine, considered apart from the "New Economic Policy" which has now issued from the State Department, form a satisfactory basis for resistance to Communist expansion in western European countries. In France, which is threatened with a Communist *coup d'état* and has an alliance with Soviet Russia, it is too plainly anti-Russian to be publicly supported by the Government. In Britain it has been a source of embarrassment to the Socialist Ministers, who have to reckon with an active pro-Soviet minority in their own party.

Shifting Emphasis

Non-Communists everywhere agree that Communism as practised by its apostles and agents in their respective countries is a nuisance and a menace. Yet there is no such agreement on the means by which it can be prevented from spreading over all of Europe. Nor is there agreement on the true aims of Russian policy, about which the Kremlin remains obstinately silent. The cleavage is equally deep between trained observers who have seen Russia from within. Ambassador Bullitt testified in the gravest terms, before the Committee on "un-American activities," to the sinister projects of the Soviet leaders. Yet some British and American correspondents in Moscow, who are not suspected of tenderness for Communism, report with equal emphasis that whatever Russia's ultimate aims may be, she does not want war now and will be incapable of waging it for several years. While there is so much doubt of the political issue before us, it is wise to shift the emphasis, if possible, from the political deadlock between Russia and Western democracies to some aspect of their mutual relations in which they can find common ground.

Such common ground exists in the need for economic reconstruction, provided that it is handled on a continental, not a national basis, and that no European country is excluded from it, whatever may be the complexion of its present government. Economic problems are those which call most urgently for a solution, and from the solution of which the greatest immediate benefit will be derived. If the statesmen can stop playing the war-game and get down to emergency relief for all Europe in the first place and then to its rehabilitation as a single unit, not a jumble of bankrupt "sovereign" states, they will do more to check the spread of Communism than by drawing lines on the map and planting little flags behind them. They may even succeed in leading communities now dominated by Communism back to liberal institutions, if they can give them convincing proof that this is the true road to prosperity.

Line of Escape?

It may be said that Stalin knows this and will resist any attempt to unify Europe economically, since he profits by its present chaos. But it may be that he has found his profits disappointing hitherto and would welcome a line of escape from his present policy, provided that it does not appear to be forced on him against his will. Observers inside Russia have emphasized the immense damage she suffered in the war and the tremendous problem of reconstruction now before her. Their conclusion has been that the main function of the "iron curtain" she has dropped between herself and the West is to cover the wholesale removal of raw materials and industrial equipment from controlled or conquered territories, going far beyond the transfers agreed to among allied Foreign Ministers. It looks as though Russia has been only partly successful in her desperate efforts to restore her own economy without waiting for wider plans from which she expected to be excluded.

If this is so, parts of Russia may be as much in need of assistance as Poland or Germany, and this may induce her leaders to take part in drawing up a common plan for European reconstruction and to treat it seriously. First, however, they must be convinced not only that our New Economic Policy is not directed against the Soviet Union, but also that the governments which direct this policy will not at the same time be seeking to defeat her politically at every turn. For this reason she should be assured in advance of equal treatment with all other participants in the new scheme for Europe, and her claim that economic assistance should be directed by the United Nations Organization rather than the U.S. itself should be studied sympathetically.

Admittedly, such a policy involves a risk; but is the risk any greater than that of a policy of pinpricks with insufficient force to back it up? It means that we must trust Russia to some extent; is there any other way of inducing Russia to trust us? Without holding any brief for Communism, which I consider a phenomenon of social and economic maladjustment like every other form of political extremism, I submit that nations, like individuals, are apt to behave as they are treated, and that we must put ourselves in the other fellow's shoes if we want to understand his motives.

Such a test applied to Russia suggests that however exasperating her tactics may be, we are in some peril of becoming obsessed by an imagined military threat where there is in fact no more than a dangerous but not irreconcilable conflict between differing conceptions of society. To intensify this conflict may make inevitable a trial of strength in which we may not be victorious. To sidestep it by concentrating attention on a constructive program may be the way of salvation.

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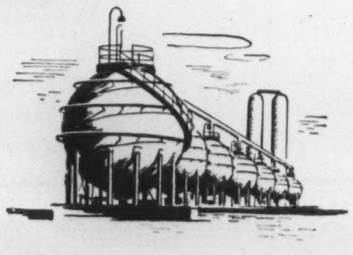

The giant spheres and towers of Canada's great synthetic rubber plant are dramatic symbols of war-born chemical industry which includes a whole new range of plastics prorducts.

Typical, too, of industry developed for war, now serving us in peace, is our production of optical glass. It seemed impossible, but we became one of the great suppliers of optical instruments in the allied world.

A thriving, rapidly expanding toy industry represents an entirely different type of newcomer on the Canadian industrial scene, strikingly indicates the amazing diversity of new Canadian production.

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MR. SHEPHERD says: *"Our very satisfactory progress to date has convinced me of the soundness of my decision to follow a Canadian career. My choice was aviation—but for practically every kind of work, it's the same: Canada is certainly today's land of opportunity."*

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What Liberal Platform Appeals in Alberta?

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Although the Liberal party in Alberta has a new enthusiastic provincial leader in J. Harper Prowse, he and his lieutenants are faced with a major problem in building a platform capable of appealing to the voters, especially the young people.

Wilfrid Eggleston, Saturday Night's Ottawa Editor, is presently engaged on a tour of the west.

Edmonton.

IS LIBERALISM a spent force in the party politics of Alberta, or can it be revived under a dynamic leader? Can Social Credit, seemingly unbeatable for the past twelve years, be dislodged by a skilful and determined attack? Last week, for the first time in a decade, the provincial Liberals met in a large and enthusiastic convention (there were 476 registered delegates) and elected a thirty-four year old war veteran and newspaperman, J. Harper Prowse, as their new provincial leader. Mr. Prowse is a native of Alberta and the youngest Liberal leader in the 42-year old history of the province. He has been sitting in the Legislature as the Army (non-partisan) representative, one of three Service legislators who were chosen early in 1945 to serve during the life of one legislature.

The hurdles to be overcome by the Liberals or any other Opposition party in Alberta before they stand any chance of getting into power can not be dismissed lightly. The record of the past quarter of a century is a dismal one for the Liberals, and neither the Conservatives nor the C.C.F. have been able to make any headway either since William Aberhart, with a Bible in one hand and a National Dividend of $25 a month in the other, swept overwhelmingly into power.

For the past decade there has been no Liberal leader at all, and a futile effort was made to stem the Social Credit consolidation of the province by an uneasy coalition of Opposition parties. The recent resignation of Percy Page as head of this ineffective alliance was a frank confession that there was no future in a junction of opposition parties, with nothing more to offer the public than criticism of the policies and attainments of Social Credit.

Harper Prowse takes over the post of Liberal leader at low ebb. There is very little of the old provincial organization left, and not much more in the way of a live federal Liberal organization. The tasks before him are formidable and prolonged. The Liberal party in the Legislature consists of one member, himself, and it is possible that since he was elected as a servicemen's representative, there may be criticism and resentment that he has abandoned the role of Independent and tied himself to a party machine without first going to the people. There is, it should be added, no provision for refilling the three servicemen's seats should death or resignation empty them.

Rejuvenation Needed

Before the Liberal party can become a force in Alberta the party machine in the whole province will have to be rejuvenated. Constituency organizers will be needed; the provincial executive will need strengthening. A research and publicity division will probably be imperative. All this will take money and ability.

A leading question mark at this time is whether there exists up and down the province a nucleus of young men and women who will see in the Liberal doctrine, as expounded by the provincial leaders, a new hope and a spiritual home. There are probably enough traditional Liberals, most of them now well on in years, to guarantee a respectable showing at the polls, but obviously without successful enlistment of thousands of young people Leader Prowse's task is quite hopeless. It is 26 years now since the Liberals held office in Alberta, despite the fact that they had previously monopolized control over the province in its first sixteen years.

Before Mr. Prowse can hope to attract many young people to his new banner he will have to sit down with his lieutenants and work out a Platform. And this will raise the question just what kind of Liberalism stands any chance of appealing to the voters of this Foothills Province, with its important grain and cattle industry, its coal and oil, and its sensitive reliance upon the health of Canada's export trade in the leading food staples. A return to the orthodox traditional cries of free trade, free enterprise, provincial autonomy, low taxes and balanced budgets is not likely to excite very much enthusiasm. Any spectacular proposals for the widening of social welfare measures or the extension of public ownership or control plays into the hands of the C.C.F. party of Alberta, which would be able justly to remind the Alberta voter that if he really wants Socialism, they are the original and authentic proponents of that doctrine.

Indeed, any attempt to win office by out-promising either the Social Credit party or the C.C.F. is probably hopeless. The former believe —some members quite sincerely— that only a few stubborn vested interests in the world of banking and credit-control stand between the citizens of Alberta and an era of Milk and Honey almost without end.

Nobody here doubts that the Social Credit party of Premier Manning is at the moment solidly entrenched. Many Albertans who ridicule the whole Social Credit doctrine admit—some freely, some grudgingly—that the Aberhart-Manning administrations have given the Alberta people sound orthodox and efficient government. Yet no party is likely to remain in power with such an overwhelming majority for twelve years without some abuse of office.

Factor of Farm Prices

Incidents are accumulating which do not now threaten the Manning regime but which might well do so some day soon. The impression I get after a week spent in the province is that the strength of the Manning government lies very largely in two factors, neither of which is necessarily permanent. There will be little political discontent so long as farm prices remain at their present level. And the strength of the Manning Government lies quite largely in the weak, scattered and unorganized nature of the Opposition. In this respect it is not unlike the position of the federal Liberals at Ottawa. The lack of a satisfactory alternative will, in both cases, ensure a return to office of the present party should an election be held in the early future.

J. Harper Prowse still lacks political background and the shrewd wisdom which can only come out of long experience, but he has many advantages on his side. Whether they will be sufficient to overcome the really formidable handicaps of the Liberal position in Alberta cannot be forecast. I spent two hours with him here last week and came to the conclusion that he possessed many of the qualities and accomplishments that go with successful public leadership. He has the physique, bearing and presence of a leader, a pleasing personality, a good voice, plenty of self-confidence without arrogance. He is fluent and has a wide range of ideas. He likes public speaking, and can carry an audience with him. He loves a scrap and is fond of travelling and meeting people. He comes from a conservative family background and during his two and a half years as servicemen's representative has acquired a reputation for independent judgment. These facts may be an asset rather than the reverse. Through his newspaper column called "The Road Ahead," which has been appearing in four Alberta dailies for some time, and through his radio broadcasts and speeches in the Legislature, he has become widely known throughout the province. It will be interesting to see whether there is enough life in the long-moribund Liberal organization of the province to respond to the new stimulus which Prowse and such vital young forces as he can rally to his side will provide. Even if, for a few years, he does no more than create an alert and public-spirited Opposition in the Provincial Legislature he will be rendering a fine service both to the province and to the Social Credit Government itself.

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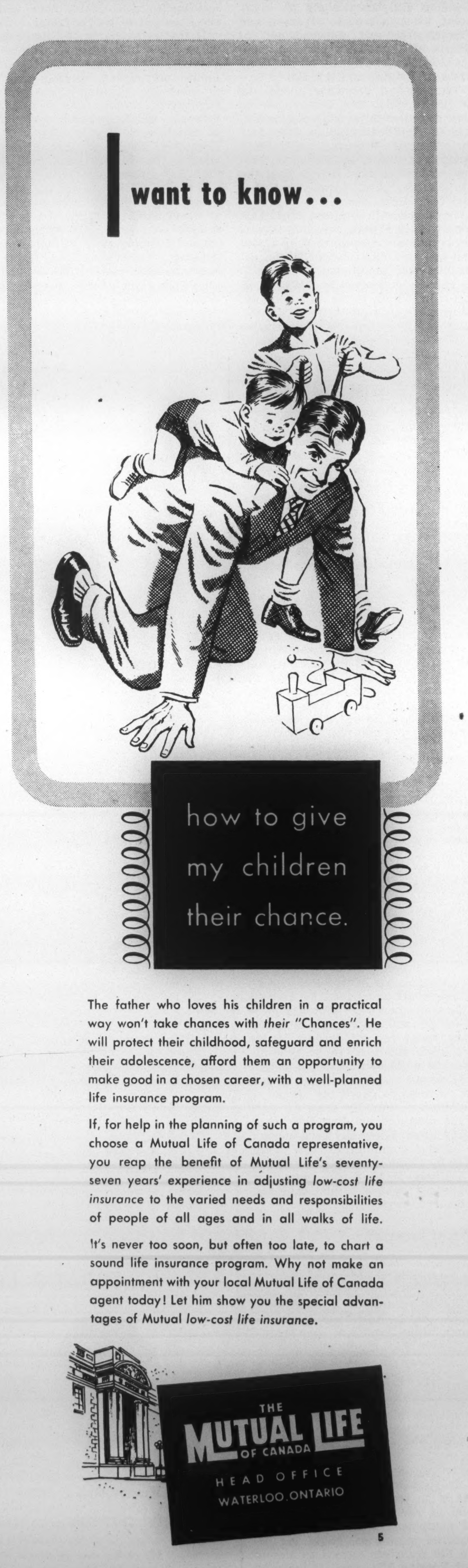

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Will Radio Facsimile Newspaper End the Printed Newspaper?

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE brief of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association to the Parliamentary Committee on Radio is one of the most interesting documents that that Committee has received, both for what it contains and for what it omits. It must have been intended more to impress the general public—to whom indeed it has been pretty widely communicated in the columns of the newspapers themselves—than to impress the members of the Committee; for the latter can hardly fail to be aware of what the public may have forgotten and the brief carefully refrains from mentioning, namely that most of the things complained against are the result of recommendations made by past Radio Committees, and not by the Government or the C.B.C.

It is a declared policy of the Radio Committee, and has been emphasized on many occasions, that the particular method of communication which is operated by means of radio wavelengths, and which is consequently in the public domain and not a matter of private property, should be kept from becoming private property, and that the use of it should be kept distributed among as large a number of different operators as possible, also that so far as possible these operators should be different from the persons or corporations operating other means of communication such as newspapers. The brief represents this policy as "an arbitrary decision of the Governors of the C.B.C." and describes it as "unwarranted, unfair, and contrary to the public interest". It is actually a decision of the Committee, and if the brief had really been addressed to the members of the Committee it is hardly likely that it would have described their past decisions in such uncomplimentary terms.

Problem of Licences

The rise of facsimile broadcasting, with which the brief is largely concerned, does it is true import a lot of new problems into the radio arena. But it is no help towards the solution of those problems to demand that the process of producing a sheet of printed paper in the home of the recipient by means of radio waves of a certain frequency be treated in exactly the same manner as the process of printing a similar sheet in a printing office and delivering it to the recipient through the public streets. The latter involves no rights that are not available to anybody with the money to pay for them; anybody can have a sheet of paper printed and distribute it through the streets and by the mails. Only a very limited number of persons, who must necessarily have a licence from the radio authority (or they could not enjoy exclusive rights to the use of their respective frequencies) can operate the mechanism which will turn out a facsimile newspaper in the recipient's home. The fact that this operation must be conducted under licence, and that the number of possible licences in a given area is strictly limited, changes the whole nature of the picture; and this fact also is carefully ignored by the brief.

Dirt tracked into his mushroom factory at New Philadelphia, Ohio, bothered Frank Carnahan so much that he has invented a "Motomat" which, when stepped on, cleans all mud from shoes and deposits it in drain below. It is adjustable to the weight of a small dog or a 300-pound man, and for home use it becomes a burglar alarm for it will also ring doorbell and switch on porch light. Surface is of small rubber brushes.

Replace Newspapers?

The brief expresses some apprehension lest facsimile broadcasting may actually drive the printed newspaper out of existence. It says that "we would like to lay particular emphasis on the development of facsimile, and the possibility that newspapers may in fact have to own radio stations to stay in business". We do not know, and we doubt if anybody knows, whether this possibility really exists or not. The argument of the brief is, however, that the possibility does exist and confers upon newspapers an absolute right to the enjoyment of a licence for facsimile broadcasting. The argument cannot stop half-way. If one newspaper has the right to do facsimile broadcasting in order to protect itself from being put out of business, then all newspapers have that right, and the discretionary power of the licensing authority completely disappears.

With the brief is a list of the laws and regulations to which facsimile newspapers will have to conform if they remain unchanged. There is nothing to indicate to which of these regulations the C.D.N.A. objects, so we may presumably assume that it seeks exemption from all of them, although the consequences in some cases would be a bit staggering.

The Government now has to approve all licences for new broadcasting stations. Does the C.D.N.A. desire that anybody shall be permitted to broadcast on any wavelength (including any that may be used by somebody else) without any authorization from the state?

The Government now can cancel licences at will "for cause". Does the C.D.N.A. desire that the right to transmit facsimile shall be subject to no control except that of the general law? (In particular, is it prepared to stand out on principle for the right of the *Daily Tribune* of Toronto to transmit anything it likes over whatever wavelength it claims the right to use in virtue of the fact that it is a daily newspaper?)

Amount of Advertising?

The Government at present has the right to regulate the advertising content of any broadcast. Does the C.D.N.A. maintain that there should be no limit to the amount of advertising transmitted by facsimile? (The Government actually controls the advertising content of printed newspapers at this very time, provided that they are sent through the mails at newspaper rates. Does the C.D.N.A. desire that facsimile broadcasting, though using an even more public means of communication than the Post Office, should be exempt from all such regulation?)

A minor point in the brief, which is set forth in such a way as to convey to the general public the idea of a serious grievance, but which will be perfectly understood by the members of the Committee, is the fact that a number of radio stations (licensed for sound, not facsimile) are at present in the hands of newspaper publishers. The Committee is aware, though the general public is probably not, that these are all stations which were licensed before the Committee expressed its opposition to the holding of station licences by the owners of newspapers or of other stations. Some of them have been in the hands of newspaper owners from their beginning. A few others have been transferred to newspaper owners upon the retirement of the original licencee, because they were in small communities where only two or three persons capable of operating them were available, and because the newspaper owner seemed most likely to give good community service. No new licences have been granted to newspaper owners since the Committee expressed its opposition, but it is not the practice of the C.B.C. to withdraw licences from existing owners except for grave misbehavior (of which no example has yet occurred) and the Committee has never instructed it to do so.

Prevention of Monopoly

There is not the slightest ground for the statement of the brief that the existing policy implies either that the present newspaper-owned stations are giving inferior performance or that newspapers not now owning stations would give inferior performance if they owned them. It is not a matter of performance; it is a matter of encouraging the diffusion of the means of communication over as many different communicators as possible, with a view to the prevention of monopoly.

Facsimile broadcasting is described by the brief as "a development in radio which brings a pint-sized 'printed' newspaper broadcast directly into the family living room". The dissemination of such facsimile broadcasts is at present subject to the same regulations and controls as the broadcast which operates by means of sound. The C.D.N.A. thinks that it should not be: "It would be fantastic to suggest that such laws would ever be enacted in any democratic state to apply to printed newspapers; we regard it as equally fantastic that they should apply or be intended to apply to facsimile newspapers."

This effort to establish the idea that facsimile broadcast newspapers are exactly the same sort of thing, and should be treated in the same sort of way, as printed newspapers, will be misleading if it is not speedily corrected. The right to disseminate a printed newspaper depends solely on the possession of a printing press or the ability to get the owner of a printing press to do the printing. No licence is required and anybody can start a newspaper whenever he feels like it. The Communists have just started a daily in the city of Toronto, and they did not have to ask anybody first.

To disseminate a facsimile newspaper it is necessary to have the monopoly right, within the dissemination area, to the use of a certain wavelength. The number of such wavelengths available is strictly limited, and it is quite inconceivable that any government would admit absolute property right in any such wavelength as it admits an absolute property right in the printing press, circulation and goodwill of a printed newspaper.

Facsimile broadcasting is not and never can be similar to the publishing of a printed newspaper. It is broadcasting, not printing. It uses an air channel just like sound broadcasting. That channel was not created or purchased by the broadcaster; it existed from the beginning of the world, and its usefulness is wholly created by the action of the radio authority in keeping other people than the licensee out of it. The licensee is thus enjoying the use of something which essentially belongs to the public, and it is inevitable that when enjoying that use he should submit to regulations ensuring that he will use it for the public benefit. It is not at all necessary that those regulations should be the same, or should be administered in the same way, as those now administered by the C.B.C. But any idea that there should be no regulations except those which apply to printed newspapers is quite untenable.

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Danger of Casuistry in Liquor Question

By JAMES A. DONNELL

This writer, a retired minister in British Columbia, points out the fallacy of seeking a solution to the temperance question by casuistic interpretations of biblical references to drinking. Argument on such a basis leads to divisive issues and is dangerous for the movement towards ecumenicity. For fundamentalists the appeal to the authority of the Bible can result in either total abstinence or moderate drinking.

IN A RECENT article entitled "Churches must support a True Temperance" (S.N., May 10) Dr. Claris Edwin Silcox has shown ability and scholarship. But there is involved in his article a question of dialectical ethics, a scrutiny of which will be difficult because it will necessitate a reference to an issue which is one of the main lines of cleavage in the Christian church of today. Nevertheless, on the result of such a scrutiny, will depend the validity and value of what Dr. Silcox has to say.

At the outset let it be granted that practically everything that the writer says in his article is literally true. His note of warning to the churches is fully justified. There are perhaps not a few in whose estimation the evils in connection with strong drink bulk so largely that they seem not to be greatly concerned about anything else. To them the drinking of a glass of beer or wine or whiskey is a sin and they would make total abstinence a condition of church membership. And so there is the danger that the church should be narrowed down to a sort of glorified temperance society.

Main Thesis

Again Dr. Silcox is quite correct (and this is his main thesis) in saying that the total abstainer and the prohibitionist will find difficulty in getting support from the Bible. Total abstinence in the modern sense of the term was probably unfamiliar to any of the Bible writers. In the Old Testament wine is spoken of as a blessing, a blessing that could be abused of course, but a blessing nevertheless, ranking with wheat and oil and the edible fruits. It is true there were such groups as the Rechabites who refused to drink wine. But they also refused to live in houses or to sow seed. Their objection to wine was not that it contained an anaesthetic drug. It was that it was a product of agriculture and they were opposed to agriculture and wanted society to revert to nomadism.

Nor is the case for total abstinence any stronger in the New Testament. That Jesus drank wine and permitted his disciples to drink it is quite evident. And then there is the story in the fourth gospel about the changing of water into wine at the marriage feast. Apparently Jesus was no ascetic, no kill-joy. He liked to meet people socially and to help them enjoy themselves. It would seem obvious then that Dr. Silcox's italicized statement must be accepted—"there is no authority in the gospels for an effort to make total abstinence mandatory on all who have named the Name."

But it is possible to agree with Dr. Silcox's statement of facts and yet to question very seriously his right to use the facts as he does or to draw the conclusions from them that he would have us draw. Here let the issue be joined. Here we have the appeal to the dictum of scripture, which is an amazing appeal for a man like Dr. Silcox to make. Because he knows history, and so he knows that this method of proving a case has resulted, literally hundreds of times, in the confusing of issues, in the hindering of reforms, in the engendering of misunderstanding, intolerance, strife, and too frequently, bloodshed.

There are so many well-known examples of this that it seems almost unnecessary to mention any of them. Who does not know about Copernicus and the scornful theologians of his time? In the Bible the geocentric conception of the universe is taken for granted. They thought of a kind of three-storied creation, the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth. Who then was this presumptuous fellow to go contrary to plain scripture truth? Said Martin Luther: "People give ear to an upstart astrologer who strives to show that the earth revolves, not the heavens or the firmament. The fool wishes to reverse the whole science of astronomy, but sacred Scripure tells us that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still and not the earth."

In Spite of Appeals

The Copernican theory established in spite of appeals to what the scripture writers thought, there presently arose one Charles Darwin. He faced more scorn than even Copernicus. And every last scorner made his appeal to what the Bible said. What became of Adam and Eve if our ancestors were "monkeys"? The evolutionary hypothesis is practically as well established among our scientists as the Copernican theory but Dr. Silcox's plan of referring the question to the biblical writers didn't help very much. Or when the nation to the south of us was coming to realize that it could no longer exist, half slave, half free, how much of the opposition to the great reform came from men quoting scripture? In the Old Testament slavery is taken for granted, and in the New Testament there is no specific condemnation of it. Slaves are told to obey their masters. How then could a Christian help a man to run away from his master? All this, of course, Dr. Silcox knows, and scores of other examples of the same thing. Is it fair to resort to a method that may convince people less informed than he is, but the disastrous futility of which in the past he surely must know?

But whether Dr. Silcox is taking a just position depends not only on his knowledge of history. It depends also on what he personally believes as to the naure of the Bible. There are thousands in Canada who could quite consistently use his argument to oppose total abstinence, though strangely enough comparatively few of them would do so. These people are known as "fundamentalists." Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, fifth edition, defines fundamentalism as "A recent movement in American Protestantism re-emphasizing as fundamental to Christianity belief in the inerrancy of the Scriptures, biblical miracles, especially the virgin birth and physical resurrection of Christ, etc."

Fundamentalists

If then Dr. Silcox is a fundamentalist his article is perfectly consistent and fair. If, for example, he believes that the story of the changing of water into wine is a plain record of a plain fact, and especially if he believes in the omniscience of Jesus, he is using a fair argument against prohibition. But if he believes (as thousands of earnest Christians do, despite the desire of other thousands to excommunicate them) that this story is a legend that took form, probably after the first, second and third gospels were written (at any rate they make no mention of it, while the fourth gospel refers to it as "this beginning of miracles")—if to Dr. Silcox the story is legendary rather than *historical*, then he has adopted tactics that are at least questionable. They are akin to those of a lawyer who, himself knowing a story to be unsubstantiated, yet uses it to get a verdict from a jury, taking advantage of the fact that the jury believe the story to be true.

Here then is a remarkable situation. A scholarly man in an article published in a high-class journal addresses the churches and pleads with their leaders to avoid a policy that will introduce "a dangerous and divisive element into the movement for ecumenicity," which movement is a hopeful sign of our times. And straightaway he proceeds to introduce, as basic, as decisive, what is probably the most divisive issue confronting the church of today—the authority of the Scriptures. We have in America over two hundred groups or sects, or movements, many of them at odds with all the others, but practically all of them claiming authority from the Bible. Not much ecumenicity on this score!

And when it comes to attaining unanimity with regard to the liquor question Dr. Silcox's method is particularly ineffective. So far as the fundamentalists are concerned he will accomplish little. They have their own ways of meeting or of evading the points he raises. Here, for example, is a pamphlet on "Bible Wines," issued by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It informs its readers that "we find by studying the Bible and by history that there were two wines in common use amongst the people of those times, fermented and unfermented wines. The unfermented was more highly esteemed than the fermented." This in the face of Luke 5:39.

Or here is another document headed "The Bible and the use of the word 'wine'." It intimates that the Hebrew word *yain* (pronounced "wine"), used 140 times in the Old Testament, is a general word like our "drink", that *shekar*, used 42 times, is connected with woes, sorrows, warnings—condemned, prohibited,—while *tirosh*, used 32 times, is associated with wheat, corn, oil, flocks, blessings—always commended. This last statement in the face of Hosea 4: 11—"Whoredom and wine and new wine (*yayin* and *tirosh*) take away the heart."

Here again is a booklet by the late Ferrar Fenton, translator of the Complete Bible, assuring us that "it is practically certain that the 'wine' created by Christ at Cana was of the non-intoxicating kind."

Perhaps all this is what Dr. Silcox calls "casuistry." Let it be granted that it is. But unfortunately for ecumenicity and for Dr. Silcox's argument it is casuistry that "works." It enables fundamentalists to hold to their theory of the inerrancy of the Scriptures and yet to think it blasphemy (as some of them do) to say that Jesus ever drank intoxicating wine. For fundamentalists the appeal to the authority of the Bible can result in either total abstinence or moderate drinking, just as preferred. While those who are not fundamentalists know, or can easily find out, the unsatisfactory or evil results of using, or rather abusing, the Bible as a book of definite answers. It is nothing of the kind. And so, whether in searching for a solution to the liquor problem or in furthering ecumenicity within the Christian church, we will do well to look in other directions and to adopt other methods. Would there were space to consider this here, but there isn't.

• •

TO HIS SPIRIT

THINK not to find me, should you come,
With eyes averted from your own,
Nor think to find me stricken dumb
With carven lips and smile of stone.
A promise made and sworn and sealed
By sunlight in the rippling noon
Freely I keep. Our blinding field
Of daisies melts beneath a moon
Of ripe midsummer; I shall go.
Across its drift and listen for
Your footstep following the slow
Untroubled pace I set. The core
Of joy that was is still this joy
That breaks the heart, that knows no fears,
Yet beats unceasing to destroy
The fragile structure of the years.

I know the old enchanted ring
Of young wild cherries green as beryl,
I know the feathered throats that sing
Aloud above the soul's sweet peril.
I question only should I keep
The tryst, if you will meet me there:
Deeply I breast the fields of sleep,
To wait and wonder if you dare.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

New U.S. Labor Act Stimulates Extensive Anti-Red Vigilance

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE "unwelcome" mat is out for American Communists. The Taft-Hartley Labor Act now makes it possible to remove Reds as heads of unions. The War Department has instructed Army men around the globe on how to spot a Commie and has frankly warned troops that Communists here and everywhere support the Soviet Union. Elder Statesman Bernard Baruch — without portfolio but pulling plenty of weight on American public opinion—has accused Russia and Russian sympathizers of waging "cold war" against America, aimed at creating distrust and disunity in the United States. And Henry Wallace did the Communist cause no good when he advocated friendlier relations with the Reds.

General Marshall acted in harmony with the times when he fired 10 State Department workers suspected of disloyalty. Special powers in a rider to the 1947 appropriations act granted him "absolute discretion" to discharge suspected subversives without going through the usual hearings and appeals.

Earlier the State Department had ridden its rolls of about 70 other suspected employees through normal reductions in force, elimination of jobs, and other routine measures. Voluntary Red housecleaning of Federal Departments is spreading. Commerce Department was scrutinizing its staff for subversives.

President Truman was acting in response to public demand when he issued the loyalty executive order recently, to prevent employment by the Federal Government of persons disloyal to the U.S.

Congress is now studying the Federal Employees Loyalty Act of 1947 introduced by Representative Rees of Kansas, Republican chairman of the House Civil Service Committee. This act is even more sweeping than the Truman executive order.

All these actions are symptomatic of current American thinking about Russia. Apparently friends of the Soviet have not been able to convince people here that Russia does not desire world conquest.

The trend has increased chances for passage of a universal military training legislation this year, and it has alerted the country to dangers of depleting its defences further. Revelation of the U.S. Navy's critical shortage of oil when oil is being shipped to Russia was one result.

Russian View

Russia has displayed concern about the trend. Soviet Ambassador Nikolai V. Novikov in his Chicago address to the Council of American-Soviet Friendship deplored rumors of another war. He reiterated the statement credited to Stalin that it is possible for the United States and the Soviet Union to cooperate in world affairs.

Another practical test of that assertion, of course, will be the current Paris conference of foreign ministers of Britain, France and Russia. Significance is attached to the fact that Molotov was accompanied by some 90 advisers. This is construed here as a sign that the Soviet sees some merit in General Marshall's proposal that the U.S. would prefer to help Europe to help herself.

Domestic G.O.P. thinking as expressed by the Republican National Chairman favors maintaining a healthy suspicion of the Reds. He accused Wallace of being the "leading American exponent of the Moscow party line" for his Watergate criticism of American foreign policy. The Republican Party, of course, is still pledged to bipartisan action on foreign affairs.

Bernard Baruch stated the case against Communists and their sympathizers in a way that anti-Communist Americans liked when he said that "although the shooting war is over we are in the midst of a 'cold war' . . . I see no war with Russia as an immediate threat. With others of my countrymen, I feel deep irritation, but I do not fear explosions. "We have been just and generous," said Mr. Baruch. "But there has been a lack of cooperation of those whose friendship we solicit," he added. Ambassador Novikov did make a rare admission of obligation to the U.S. for war material, although it was carefully qualified.

Mr. Baruch said that Russians are going to be disappointed in their hopes for an American depression: "Perhaps they expect our economic collapse. If so, they will be disappointed. We shall continue long after their experiment."

His proposed 16-point preparedness program included universal training, which President Truman again requested at his last press conference for enactment before Congress adjourns in July. Additional support was given military training by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts who fears a drift toward an "all-out shooting World War III."

The U.S. Army is amazingly candid in its warning to American troops throughout the world. A War Department Publication frankly states that the American Communist Party is an agent of the Soviet Russia, adding: "The Communists hate our American Army in particular, because the presence of one million trained men who have pledged their lives to 'defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, whomsoever' is a strong barrier against their aims to take over the Government."

Here is the U.S. Army's recipe for spotting a Communist: "If a person always supports the party line, agrees with the party press, always supports policies of the Soviet Union, he is a Communist."

The booklet further charges that Communists have infiltrated into Government positions and have been effective in "boring from within" in labor unions.

The Taft-Hartley Act is designed to smoke out Communist leaders in the labor movement, but does not ban Communists from union membership. If a union officer fails to swear that he is not a Communist, his union loses its rights under the law. President Truman fears that this section will merely cause more strikes, but its effectiveness remains to be tested.

Labor-management observers believe that it will be more effective for labor unions to police themselves through votes of their own membership. This has already been done by some unions and other groups, notably the American Veterans Committee which barred Reds from key posts.

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THE WORLD TODAY

After European Talks, Marshall Plan Still Must Pass Congress

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHILE discussion of the Marshall Plan has been concentrated so far, as Secretary Marshall sought to have it, on the efforts of the European nations to agree on a plan for continental recovery, the statement of U.S. Treasury Secretary Snyder has turned it sharply onto the question of whether Congress will back it up when it comes to appropriating the funds. Snyder remarked last week in a press conference that his interpretation was that Marshall had asked the European nations to make a self-inventory to see what they could do for themselves, and had said nothing about letting the United States know how much they wanted. "It was no more an offer to help than we have made all along."

This caused such consternation in London and Paris, and confusion in Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury issued a "clarifying" statement. He did not admit that he had made an offhand, careless statement, or claim that he had been misquoted or misunderstood. He did not withdraw his earlier remark. All he did was to say that there was no disagreement between him and Secretary Marshall, and that "the United States had had evidence for some time that her assistance might be required in the reconstruction of Europe."

This inevitably launched discussion as to whether there was a disagreement in the U.S. Administration, and particularly between the department which had launched the scheme and the one which would have to find the money for it, over the great project which has rung round the world in recent weeks as one of the most magnanimous offers ever made by one nation to other less fortunate ones.

It shifted attention to the vagueness which still surrounds the whole plan, as the three leading powers of Europe confer on it, and to the fact that it still has to pass through the American political mill, in a special session of an economy-minded Republican Congress, at a time when its relations with the Democratic Administration have been strained by the use of the presidential veto, and with election year in the offing.

The vague framework of the Marshall Plan is little more than this: Marshall himself said at Harvard on June 5 that "there must be some agreement among the countries of Europe as to the requirements of the situation and the part those countries themselves will take, in order to give effect to whatever action might be undertaken by this government." One of his chief State Department aides, Benjamin Cohen, gave the first, and only, official intimation of the probable dollar cost of the program a week later, when he said "it might require as much as five or six billions a year for another three or four years."

President Truman himself has said practically nothing about the program, and it has been left to an official who has already resigned his post, Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson, to give the unpalatable news that extensive aid for Europe will mean the reimposition of governmental controls and priorities on wheat, coal and steel.

With Hoover cautioning that the United States is exporting (on credit) more than her economy can stand already, and even such a stout internationalist as Senator Vandenberg calling for an inventory of American resources to see how much foreign aid the U.S. can give without overstraining herself, and with many newspapers objecting to "building up Russia" within the scope of the aid-to-Europe plan, it is clear that it is going to take an all-out selling effort to get this program through Congress.

What a tremendous blow it would be to U.S. prestige if, after building up the hopes of Europe in this great and generous peace-building program, Congress were to turn it down.

One can imagine readily enough many of the arguments against "supporting Socialist governments" (not to mention Communist regimes), against "trying to run a world W.P.A.," and recalling the misuse of some U.N.R.R.A. supplies in Eastern Europe. There is no doubt but that U.N.R.R.A. helped Tito to maintain and feed a huge army, and perhaps the very guerrillas who are boring into Greece today. But far stronger arguments can be mustered in favor of the European program, and doubtless will be.

Arguments for Congress

The most powerful of these may prove to be the one urging enlightened economic self-interest. It can be shown incontrovertibly that most of Europe will be run out of dollars by this fall, and Britain by next year. Lacking some new credit arrangement with the U.S. these countries would have no alternative but to rearrange their trading outside of the dollar world; and Canada, the United States' biggest customer, would have to find a balance between these two worlds and greatly reduce her U.S. purchases.

All this would mean a big cut in U.S. exports, now running at an all-time high, with serious effects on business, possibly starting a downward spiral towards depression. *That* would cost far more than the suggested program for restoring the solvency of America's customers.

The accompanying political effects of voting down the Marshall Plan can be demonstrated to be just as dangerous. If Europe is neglected and allowed to "go its own way," that way is likely to be to Moscow. And while more Western European countries might fall to the Communists, Moscow would be able to consolidate its grip on the Eastern European countries in which it has planted its unpopular satellite regimes.

It can be put up to Congress that after spending 240 billions on the war, another 20 or 25 billions would not be too much to spend to clinch one of the war's major aims: the freeing of Europe from totalitarian domination. The cost would, by comparison, amount to only a third of the cost of the expected extra year of war against Japan, which did not materialize, but which would have been covered as a matter of course.

Grim Alternative

The alternative to aiding Europe can be presented very forcibly. It is isolation for the United States in the Western Hemisphere, which would mean greater expenditures for military security, with fewer allies and poorer chances in a more likely final struggle.

The State Department has a good case to present for the Marshall Plan, and I believe that enough Americans have learned the "facts of life" in a world in which they are forced to live whether they like it or not, to accept it.

Turning to the three-power discussions of the Marshall Plan now going on in Europe, the Soviets have, after a week of caution, revealed their position more clearly. *Pravda* now characterizes the Marshall Plan as "an effort by the ruling circles of America to solve their economic problems by means of an enormous expansion of American exports to new markets, and to strengthen their hold over old markets."

Of course the American plan for saving Europe is to save it as part of the free Western world. And naturally the Americans, though at heart one of the most generous of peoples (who have twice in a generation poured famine relief into Bolshevist Russia), hope to do business with the nations they save and thus help solve America's own economic problems.

The Soviets reveal here once again how much they have been counting in their whole policy on a great new depression in America.

A new depression would mean the weakening if not the paralysis of American policy all over the world, with the concentration of American attention on domestic problems. It would mean a big cut in American military strength. It would discredit the free enterprise system in many parts of the world in which it is struggling on with a narrow margin—notably in Britain and all Europe.

It would end the pull of America on the Soviet satellite states and almost certainly bring the triumph of communism in Germany, France and Italy. And it would be of the greatest value to the Soviets in helping to convince their people that their system is the best and that all their grim sacrifice and heavy armaments are necessary.

If the Soviets count so much on the effects of a U.S. depression and the collapse of world trade (and, significantly, they have not joined in the World Bank, World Monetary Fund, or the International Trade Organization), are they going to join in the Marshall Plan and help avert such a depression?

They have come to Paris, 1) to learn all they can about the plan, 2) to try to divert it if possible from the effective form of a European economic union tied strongly by trade with the Western world to a sort of super-U.N.R.R.A. giving aid to each country separately, 3) if they can do this, to get what they can out of the scheme without any sacrifice of political control over half the continent, and 4) if they cannot, to delay its operation while the crisis in Europe deepens.

Finally, the Soviets have come to Paris under the compulsion of "proving" to their satellites in Eastern Europe and to the nations of Western Europe which they are still trying to win over, all of whom are very anxious to have the American aid and can see no likelihood of receiving effective aid from Russia (who, for example, stands 13th on Czechoslovakia's list of suppliers) that they, the Soviets, are not responsible for blocking the Marshall Plan.

Delaying Tactics

Hence their weekend demands that the United States must first guarantee definitely the amount of aid it is ready to give; and that the scheme must not cover Germany until after the foreign ministers' conference in London in November frames the peace treaty and settles the Soviet demand for reparations and for a share in control of the Ruhr. Both of these conditions would impose a delay of many months.

Hence their insistence that the plan should not be on an all-European basis, but give aid to the different countries individually. And hence their alternative propaganda line, being developed simultaneously and ready to be turned on full at any moment, that the whole thing is a plot to form a Western, anti-Soviet bloc.

Only the Western powers can make the Marshall Plan work, because only they are interested in promoting its goals of freer trade and stabilized political conditions, both of which are unfavorable to the spread of Communism.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Canadian "Grand Dean" Heads International Legal Sorority

By MARGARET AITKEN

"GRAND Dean" is an impressive sounding title and one that must take a heap o' living up to. Right here and now, ladies and gentlemen, I present the Grand Dean of Kappa Beta Pi, international legal sorority.

MARGARET HYNDMAN

Her name is Margaret Paton Hyndman, K.C., barrister-at-law. Her achievements and ability are just as impressive as her Grand Dean title.

But first, let us look into this Grand Dean business. Back in 1908 a group of women lawyers in the United States organized and established a legal sorority. They are not, to this day, invited to join legal fraternities. In 1926 a Canadian chapter, Alpha Mu, was included in the fold. There is also a chapter in England, in France and in China. Last month, at a conference in Niagara Falls, Miss Hyndman was elected Grand Dean of the works. For the past two years she was associate Grand Dean, which means she headed the North American chapters of Kappa Beta Pi.

So . . . this reporter went up to see Margaret Hyndman, to find out what manner of woman it is that earns for herself the title Grand Dean.

Setting for this interview was Miss Hyndman's home in Toronto's beautiful Rosedale. Recently purchased by the woman lawyer, it is a lovely, luxurious home. And spacious. Time of the interview was early a.m. We had breakfast together, I and my interviewee, in a large, cool dining room, which looks out upon an even larger, shaded garden. (Actually, the dining room is not nearly as large as Maple Leat Gardens. But then, Miss Hyndman hardly ever entertains more than a couple of hundred guests at one time, so she is able to make do with the smaller space.)

The Grand Dean has not always lived in such style. Born in Palmerston, Ontario, some 45-odd years ago, daughter of the Town Clerk and his Scottish wife. Margaret Hyndman decided at an early age that law was the career for her. ("I just never thought of anything else," says she.)

But to be a lawyer called for higher education than her parents could afford. Miss Hyndman worked her own way through Osgoode Hall. She read law with the late F. W. Wegenast, K.C., and was called to the Ontario Bar in 1926. She became a partner in the Wegenast firm and in 1938 was made a K.C. Miss Hyndman is one of two women King's Counsels in the British Empire and was the first woman to be made director of a trust company in Canada—the London & Western Trusts Company Limited.

Miss Hyndman is a big woman ("fat" is the uncompromising word she uses to describe herself) who exudes an atmosphere of success—assured, confident and well-groomed. Her good humor and wit bubble forth unexpectedly and, more often than not, she herself is the barb for her own wit.

"Do you ever regret having chosen a career instead of marriage?" I ask solemnly.

"You know, I do," says Miss Hyndman, with equal dead-pan solemnity. "My friends accuse me of quaint ideas regarding the usefulness of husbands but whenever I have to queue up in a liquor store, I regret not having a husband to do it for me."

There are other similar occasions when Miss Hyndman wonders if maybe a husband wouldn't be useful to have around. But then, there are compensations to a career too. "Sometimes, here in the dining room as I finish my breakfast, I say to myself: 'Now, if you had a husband, *he* would be going out that front door, his brief case bulging with drama and interest, while you stayed home to wash the dishes.'"

Miss Hyndman is a Presbyterian and in politics a Liberal. She admits being a somewhat lukewarm Liberal at the moment. In fact, the Conservative party might easily lure her into the fold. But not the C.C.F. Never the C.C.F., she declares vehemently. Private enterprise, personal initiative and hard work have been Margaret Hyndman's stock-in-trade. Through them she has risen to the top and to her socialism with its planning, obstructionism and red-tape, is poison.

Luxury of Politics

A few years back, the woman K.C. had a hankering to go into politics herself and may still do so. It is, however, a luxury she does not feel able to afford yet. In the meantime she adds more and more extra-curricula activities to her day. In "Who's Who," fishing and cooking are listed as her hobbies. When pinned down, Miss Hyndman admits the cooking hobby is one she does not practise much. "If you must have honesty," says she, "I suppose good food is really what I mean when I say cooking is my favorite recreation."

Miss Hyndman is always going somewhere and where she says she's going, she goes. What she says she will do, she does. Her energy is prodigious and so also is her happy faculty for inspiring others to work in the cause of the moment. As my subject so succinctly puts it, she "farms work out."

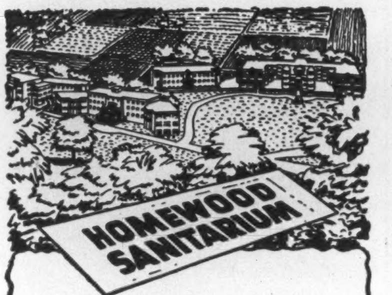
Since Mr. Wegenast died, Margaret Hyndman has not taken unto her firm another partner. Choosing a law partner, she claims, is just as tricky as choosing a marital partner. "If you make a mistake there may be more red-tape in getting rid of a husband but not more trouble."

From her first vigorous steps in the legal world, corporation law has been her specialty. Criminal law she has left to others. "During my undergraduate days, to earn some money, I did social service work for six months in New York," Miss Hyndman recalls. "It was then that I saw enough of the seamy side of life to last me. Criminal cases may seem more dramatic and spectacular but there is plenty of drama in corporation cases too."

Among her not-inconsiderable worldly assets, the Grand Dean includes a place to-get-away-from-it-all on Georgian Bay. She does not actually own the property, as it is on an Indian Reserve (Crown Lands), but a long term lease inspired her to build a cabin and guest house ("for the snorers") to which she retreats (to the cabin, not the guest house) at every opportunity.

On her last visit to the Georgian Bay Reserve, Miss Hyndman was vastly intrigued to receive a visit from the Indian Chief. He requested the honor of naming her an Indian Princess—a tempting honor which she regretfully but prudently refused. She was not quite sure what the proposition entailed.

And so, instead of being a Princess, Margaret Hyndman, Canada's outstanding woman lawyer, has become Grand Dean of Kappa Beta Pi, the only international legal sorority in the world.



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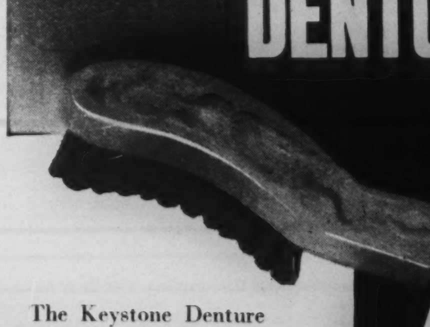

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MARITIMES LETTER

Freight Rates Increase Proposal Brings Squall, Then Hurricane

By ERNEST BUCKLER

Bridgetown, N.S.

I NEVER knew there were so many synonyms for "catastrophe" until all of them (I'm sure there can't be any more) were voiced recently by Maritime spokesmen protesting the Railways' proposed 30 per cent horizontal freight rate increase, to total some $87,000,000, before the Board of Transport Commissioners. As far as these spokesmen were concerned the word "freight", now that wartime subventions on feed-grains from the West are also threatened, might better be spelled without the "e".

If their prophecies are not to be diluted by consideration of the unconscious over-emphasis which self-interest sometimes engenders, then if this increase does come, we may expect that: the Maritimes lumber industry will "suffer"; N.S. agricultural production will be "jeopardized", its marketing "prejudiced", and its program of livestock improvement "seriously reversed"; the N.B. potato industry, "hazardously" maintained at any time and barely able to meet production costs in 1946 even with Federal aid, will "fold up". In P.E.I., the farmer's position will be "seriously endangered" and the province's economy, which is so largely dependent upon agriculture, crippled "disastrously"; fox ranching will "practically disappear" (if it doesn't *anyway*, without reduction in feed transportation costs); the fishing industry will find its "very existence at stake"; and the Co-op Societies will be put back into the old position where they were "dependent upon others for the scrap of food on which they merely subsisted".

Among business firms: Moir's will find its activities "seriously curtailed" (if the cocoa-bean acts up too, "curtail" will, by shift of consonant this time, become "curtain") and have to consider establishing its main plants in Central Canada where most of its output is sold; Ganong's will be strained to the "breaking point" and also emigrate (unfortunately for the fisherman or farmer similar movement of fields or the Atlantic Ocean is not possible); Amherst industries, notably the Christie Trunk and Bag Co. and the Elmac Insulating Co. will be "hit a body blow"; The Enterprise Foundry Co.—which reflected on freight rates as a high mortality factor in previous Maritime foundry decease—and the Enamel and Heat-Co, will be "forced out of competition". And the Cosmos Imperial Mills Ltd., apparently not as invulnerable as its name might suggest, may have to shelve its $1,000,000 equipment program here, to spend money on its Hamilton plant instead (the freight differential between this plant and that one would increase from $40,500 to $47,500); and apparently taking that word "horizontal" at its face value, find the increases "the blow that killed father."

Some Facts, Figures

Cassandras were not without facts and figures to support their gloomy prediction, however. To quote some quoted facts: We are twice handicapped by geographical disadvantage, in that Central and Western Canada is both an essential market (the overseas one being so uncertain in present world disorganization) and also the source of most production materials and necessities of life Basic Maritime products, fish, lumber, farm produce, etc., are so bulky, in proportion to value, that freight rates on them are a major consideration in the calculation of profits. The margin of profit in these enterprises is so low, lower than in any other part of Canada and questionably adequate to a fair standard of living, that it takes an adverse factor of no great magnitude to dislocate the whole precarious (I'm doing it now, too) balance.

Increase in freight costs cannot be absorbed by higher prices, because of the tremendous competition from other sections of the country near the central market and with the benefit of short hauls. The fisheries can stand no extra strain because, faced with rising costs sufficient already to drive some of them out of business, they have the added handicap of competition from producers in Norway, Newfoundland, and California (which might be as ruinous as similar invasion of the salt fish market after World War I and which, incidentally, brings the railways no revenue at all); and unlike other industries they cannot even maintain *current* prices, because of consumer resistance.

And to quote a few particular figures quoted: N.B. and P.E.I. provide some 80 per cent of all potatoes shipped by rail in Canada for domestic consumption. P.E.I. alone imports some 53,000 tons of fertilizer, some 2,250,000 bushels of coarse grains. The cost to the Enamel and Heating Co., whose wage bill has gone up 57 per cent whereas competition factors have held its price increase down to 8 per cent would be $50,000, more than its 1946 income. The differential between P.E.I. and Central Canada freight rates on a tractor is $25. The Co-op Societies of P.E.I. figure that the $30 annual savings of individual members (who started from scratch, and, in the example quoted, Tignish) which have made it possible for them to conduct a business of their own and avoid reliance on Government or other aid, will be wiped out almost exactly. In totals, the cost to P.E.I. would be one million dollars. To each of N.S. and N.B. several millions.

It was interesting to note that Maritime spokesmen preferred to marshal their statistics in gross, whereas railway counsel sought to express the increase in terms of individual item. For instance, it was pointed out to Foundries that the differential between Enterprise and its central competitors in laying down an individual stove in Winnipeg would be increased by only 9½ cents; to Moir's, that the freight on a pound of chocolates to Montreal would still be less than one cent (Moir's countered that even matters as small as that could upset the candy balance, *vide* the recent chocolate bar episode); and to local sugar refineries, said to be laboring under disadvantage by comparison with those in Montreal, that the increase per pound of sugar would be about one *thirtieth* of one cent. The contrast, between the point of view of division and that of multiplication, suggested an optical illusion whereby the same line may appear to be of quite different length according to what hooks you attach to the ends of it.

Railways' Attitude

The Railways' understandable attitude was: "Rising costs have forced your prices up. How can we subsist, faced with the same problem, unless we also obtain more money?" The answer seemed to be, "Don't look at us!" Where *to* look was the question. General pointing was in the direction of the Federal Government. Repeated reference was made to the Maritime Freight Rates Act of 1927 as having granted lower rates to ameliorate the existing differential between the Maritimes and the rest of Canada, and to the agreement with P.E.I. for preferential rates under the Act of Confederation—concessions the proposed increase would invalidate. Reference was also made to the statement of a leading C.N.R. economist himself that "Canada's economic life depends on the cheap movement of basic commodities long distances, and that their sale in open competition is only possible because in the national interest the railways charge what each traffic can bear"; and to the Royal Commission which found in 1925 that increase from 1912 onwards had been appreciably responsible for Maritime depression, and that the Maritimes were entitled to a cut.

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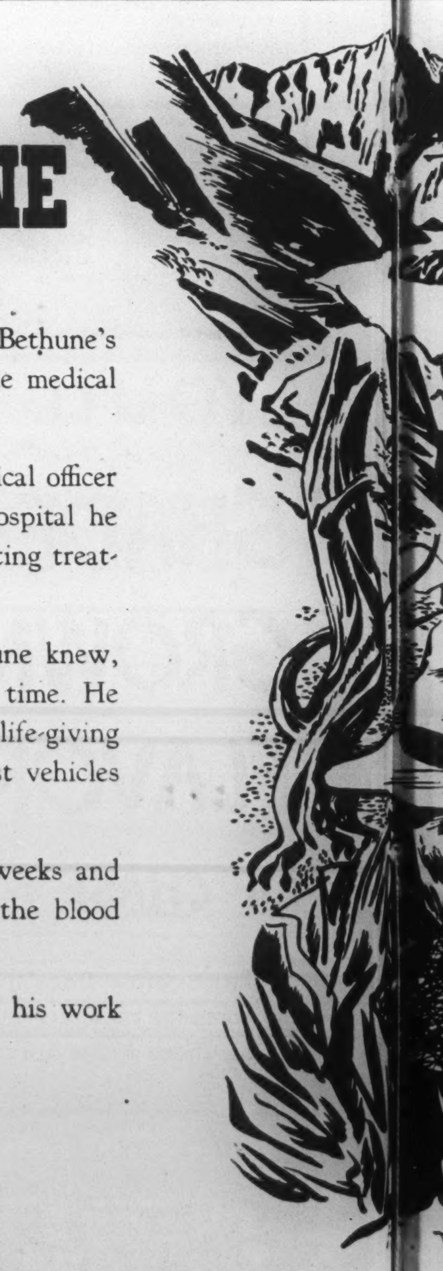

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The idea came to him in Spain while serving as a volunteer medical officer during the civil war in 1937. In the corridors of a Madrid hospital he witnessed men, women and children dying by scores while awaiting treatment of wounds suffered in air raids.

Many lives could have been saved by blood transfusions Bethune knew, but under bombardment, the donors could not be secured in time. He conceived the idea of an organized service that would collect the life-giving blood in bottles, preserve it by refrigeration and deliver it in fast vehicles whenever and wherever it was needed.

His plan proved successful. Blood could be kept up to three weeks and still be effective for emergency transfusions under fire. Today the blood donor system universally used is based on Bethune's plan.

His death on November 22nd, 1939, in Shansi, China, brought his work for mankind to an untimely end.

Published as a contribution to the wider appreciation of the notable part that the scientists of this nation, twenty-ninth among the countries of the world numerically, have played in the drama of human enlightenment. Offered in the public service by . . .

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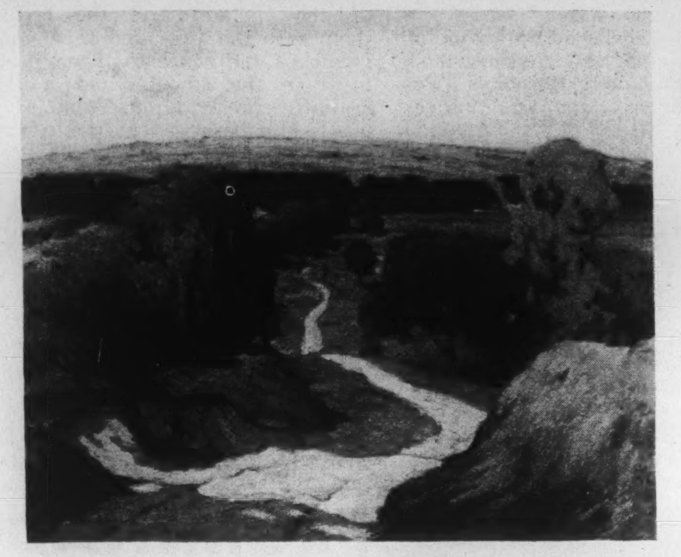

EST. 1932

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no freight rate boost for 20 years, was countered with a reply (well larded with Rowell-Sirois report) that unlike the little girl in the nursery rhyme, even when these conditions are good they are very, very bad and when they were bad, well—; and that previous rates had always been too high and not lowered when the price of commodities had gone down. Premier Macdonald insisted that he wouldn't say *where* the railways might get more revenue, if they did not prove first that it could not be effected by internal economies.

"I am no transportation expert," he said (making too casually, perhaps, an admission which might be crucial), "but there must be some way of effecting economies without the necessity of freight rate increases."

Scattered suggestions were, "to effect joint economies between C.P.R. and C.N.R. as recommended by Parliament several years ago and about which virtually nothing had been done," the "artificial" freight rate structure should be revised, lower-interest Government loans to the C.N.R., use of the Hudson Bay route, Government subsidization of small branch lines in low-income areas; and it was urged that losses in passenger traffic, or overhead from other departments, should not be made up for in the freight division. A blend of overture and polite threat was the hint that, in P.E.I. particularly, shift to steamer shipments would become necessary, and that, generally, because of the crippling of Maritime traffic, the railways would stand to lose more by the new deal than they would gain.

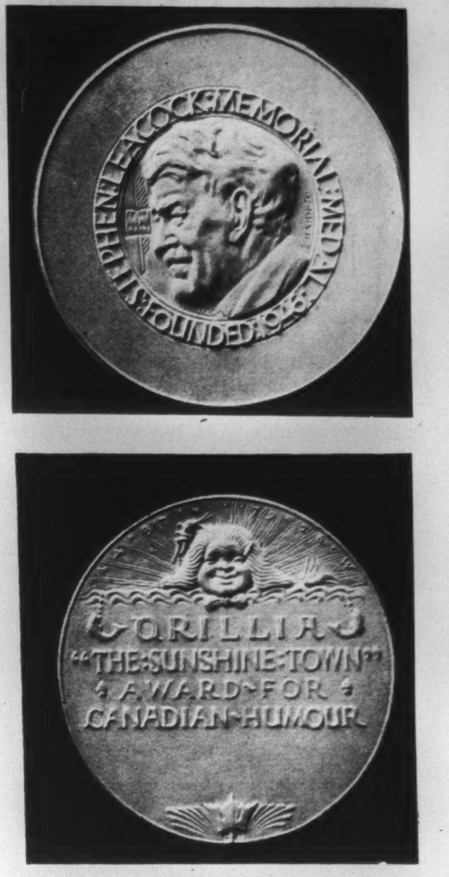
The railways were constantly urged to "lay their cards on the table." This seemed not wholly fair, when individual companies were allowed (for the good reason that competitors would profit by the disclosure) to keep their cards in their files in spite of railway insistence that a witness who could not give information to back his opinions might as well go home. That sort of logical impasse seemed to characterize the whole issue at times. The railways deserved increases, like the shippers, if they needed them, but the shippers couldn't afford to pay them, however just the claim, so why were the railways and shippers berating *each other*?

Cool and Calm

"Berating" is perhaps not the word. For the most part, briefs were presented calmly and with sincerity, and cross-examination was without rancor. There may have been a trace of pout in Hon. C. H. Blakeny's refusal to answer a question on the grounds that, "I don't want to." And Mr. Burchell's remark, "You go down 20 per cent in 1927 and up 30 per cent now, and you're supposed to make money," was not accompanied by a smile. But perhaps Hon. J. K. L. Ralston's charges (on suggestion of railways' counsel that certain statistical tables of the sugar companies were only "paper rates") that the counsel was "badgering witnesses," "beating a dead horse" and "tilting at windmills," may have been a mere automatic carry-over from parliamentary usage. Maybe the same was true of Premier Macdonald's use of metaphor and the rhetorical question. "Is it proper for a government-owned railway such as the C.N.R. to seek to raise its prices when that government has girded up its loins (brevets for individual Cabinet ministers?) against inflation?" "Is this year 1947, this year of transition, this year of difficulty . . . is this the time for inflationary measures?" (Good sound words, but why is it that oratorical brandish of 'inflation' brings to one's mind, uncontrollably before anything else, that immortal short of Robert Benchley's?)

And, of course, there were the usual statements so paradoxical to the layman. "Excess profits tax is no criterion of a company's position, since it is founded on an artificial basis" (How's that again?) or "A Government's budgetary position has no fixed connection with a province's economic life in general." Perhaps the most overworked phrase, however true it might be, was "out of the pockets of the people."

In this connection, railway counsel remarked that the N.S. share of C.N.R. freight rates was some 15 million — about the amount of its liquor bill. It is doubtful if the people chiefly responsible for the liquor bill were the people here concerned, but Mr. Ralston called for "a check on this breakdown," so the story goes, and "the matter was left at that."



The first annual Stephen Leacock Memorial Medal was recently awarded to Harry Symons of Toronto. Made by Emmanuel Hahn, R.C.A., C.S.S., it bears a Leacock portrait based on a Karsh photo, a humorous personification of Orillia as the Sunshine Town, and the latitude and longitude of the Old Brewery Bay.

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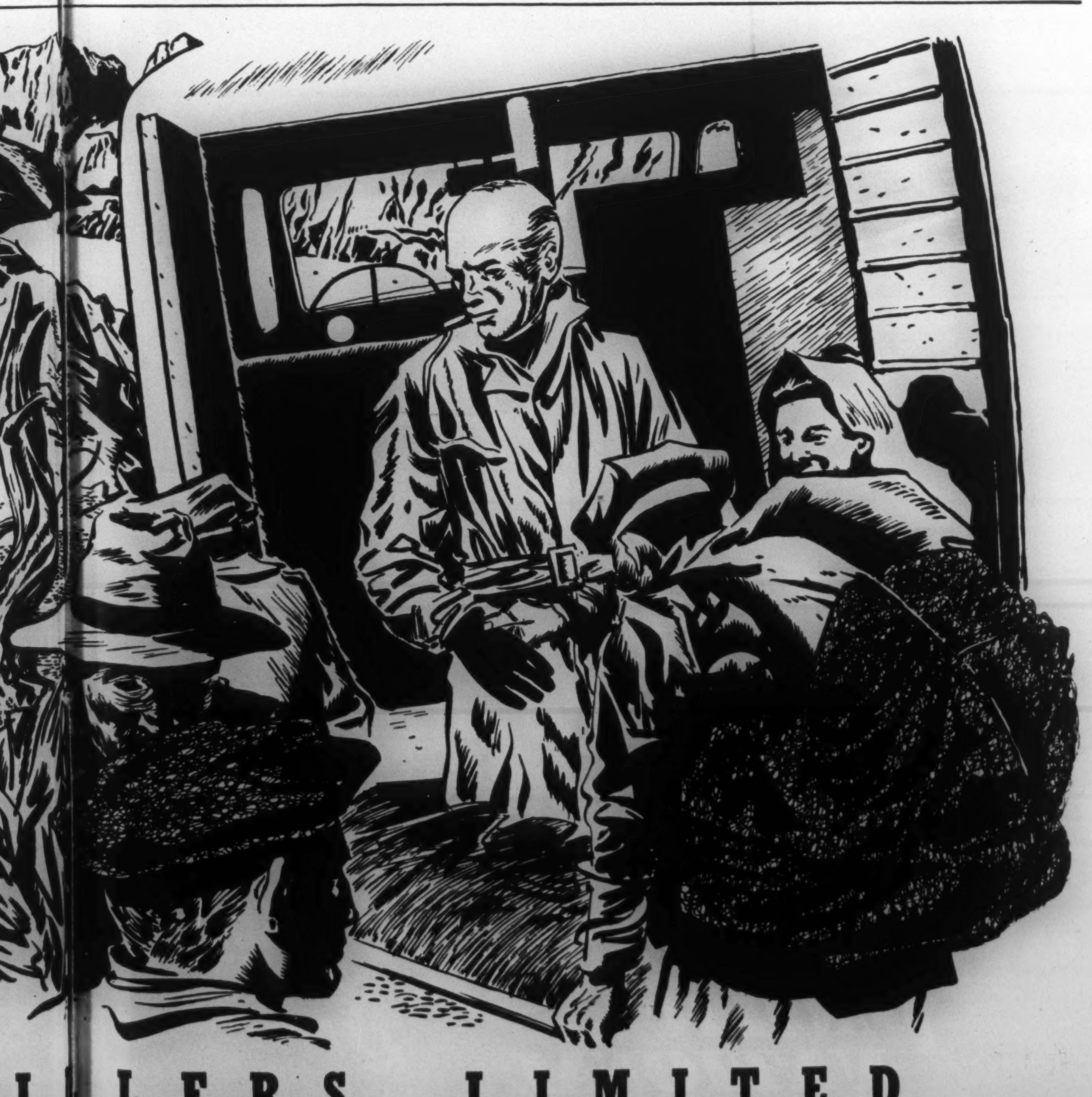

MUSICAL EVENTS

Medical Student Has Fiddle That Sings

By JOHN H. YOCOM

ONE sweltering night last summer Toronto's young (21) Robert Graham played his violin at a Prom concert. The conductor was Tauno Hannikainen, brilliant Finnish musician. The audience forgot all about the heat and applauded wildly. So impressed was Hannikainen with Bobby's work that he invited him to play as soloist with his own orchestra, the Duluth Symphony, last winter (S.N., Feb. 22). As was to be expected, the Duluth critics had as complimentary things to say about the young man's performance as had those who had heard him play on three occasions with the T.S.O. or in recitals in New York, Chatauqua and in most of the larger cities of Canada. The Duluth *Herald* reported: "Szigeti-like in the manner in which he pores over his violin, he plays with precision, sensitivity and disciplined intensity." Eleven years before the Toronto *Telegram* had said: "His fiddle sings all the time."

John Gielgud, famed English actor, as Valentine in "Love for Love", a witty and lusty Restoration comedy, in which he and his company are returning to Canada for a brief tour, opening in Toronto on July 14 for a week, Ottawa on July 21-22, Montreal 4 days starting July 23.

Next week Graham will play again at the Prom and once again the conductor will be Tauno Hannikainen, now associate conductor with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. The main number should certainly be a labor of love for the Finn because it was written by his fellow-countryman, old Jan Sibelius, whom he knows personally and whose orchestral compositions he has made a specialty in interpretation. The work: Sibelius' Violin Concerto in D minor, Op. 47. And it should also be a welcome task for young Graham; the concerto was the one he played in Duluth's gusty Armory with such success last winter.

Robert Graham began his musical career at the age of four with piano and two years later commenced study of the violin, proceeding to Elie Spivak's advanced classes at the Toronto Conservatory where he won the scholarship in 1941. On the advice of his teacher he made application to the Juilliard Summer School of Music at Chatauqua, New York, and was awarded the Juilliard Violin Scholarship in 1943. Since that time he has studied under Mischa Mischakoff. Through the generosity of friends, in 1944 Robert became the possessor of a Nicholas Amati violin dated 1654, and he will be playing the Sibelius concerto on it next week.

Other Facets

But although Robert Graham is a top-flight Canadian concert violinist there is a side to his career that makes his attainments even more remarkable. He is a sixth year medical student at the University of Toronto. Last winter, before the Duluth engagement, he used the "fiddle that sings all the time" to give a little gloss to the Varsity medical students' annual, lusty theatrical howdy-do in Hart House theatre. He finds time to get in some sports too. Despite his unvarying system of violin practice requiring four hours each day, there is scarcely a week-end in the winter, engagements permitting, that he does not get out on ski trails in the Toronto vicinity. In the summer he races his small Class "C" yacht on Lake Ontario, confessing that he cannot make sails draw on his boat quite as skilfully as does his bow on violin strings.

—Photo by Karsh

Teachers and students of music who attend Sir Ernest MacMillan's lecture-study on the works of Bach at the Toronto Conservatory's Diamond Jubilee Summer School, July 2-30, will have an opportunity to perform at the piano and have their playing criticized. The Bach study is July 8-11 and then July 15-18.

This week the guest conductor of Les Concerts Symphoniques Orchestra for its famed series of outdoor "Chalet Concerts" in Montreal was Sir Ernest MacMillan. The program included "Carnival", a lively work by the young Czech composer Oscar Morawetz, now living in Toronto. Other selections were "Danse Villageoise" by the Canadian composer Claude Champagne, Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony", Borodin's "Polovetsian Dances", and an arrangement by Sir Ernest of the "Adagio" movement from Beethoven's "Pathetique" symphony.

Russian Pianist

G. F. HARRISON

A remarkable demonstration of piano artistry was given at last week's Prom concert by brilliant Russian pianist Ksenia Prochorowa. Her solo group included Chopin's Ballade in F minor, No. 4, "Fairy Tale in G minor" by Medtner, a German composer with whom Miss Prochorowa once studied, and a Toccata by Ravel. With the orchestra she played Rachmaninoff's Concerto in C minor, No. 2. Guy Fraser Harrison of the Eastman School of Music and conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra was the guest conductor.

The dark, good-looking girl played her entire group with insight and brilliance. Especially expressive were the wistful melodies in the first part of the ballade and the brilliant themes in the first and third movements of the concerto. The development in the Chopin had a fiery, dramatic presentation. Some of the pianissimo passages in the concerto were lost in the inferior acoustics of Varsity Arena and through too loud playing by the orchestra. But in the more exultant passages Miss Prochorowa's moving performance could be taken to heart by everyone.

Some Defects

For its part in the evening's show the orchestra performed with precision and considerable animation, especially noteworthy in the concerto, if with few refinements of

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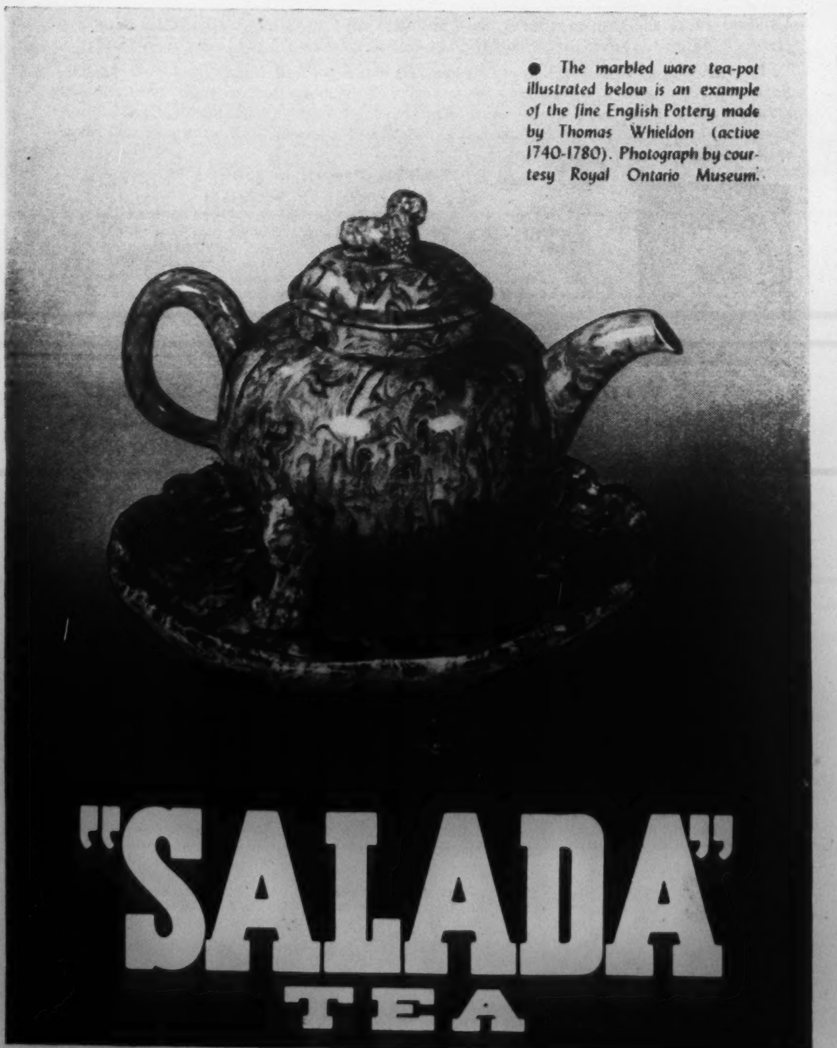

The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.

expression—a defect for which the conductor must accept some of the criticism. Sectional entries were on time but abrupt; shading and phrasing were often given scant attention. The Overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro", for instance, was played altogether too mechanically and lacked delicacy. The ballet music from Massenet's "Le Cid" was played for its melodies and as such was quite successful.

SUMMER SCHOOL RECITALS

THE Toronto Conservatory of Music Summer School concert calendar for 5 o'clock recitals in the Concert Hall is as follows:

July 9—Murial Gidley, organist;
July 11—Nellie Smith, contralto;
July 16—Lubka Kolessa, pianist;
July 18—George Lambert, baritone;
July 23—Reginald Godden, pianist;
July 25—Elie Spivak, violinist.

THE FILM PARADE

"Great Expectations" a Triumphant Blend of Dickens and Cinema

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"GREAT Expectations" is a picture wonderfully designed to bring anyone's lapsed admiration for Charles Dickens up to date. Dickens may no longer be "good" in the current literary sense; but the faults that have spoiled him for modern taste—the broad or grotesque characterization, the sentimentality, the reckless use of coincidence, the arbitrary plotting—are easily absorbed by the screen, which is as little embarrassed by these elements as Dickens was himself. At the same time his forgotten virtues of imagination and sheer creative energy emerge triumphantly here, since the screen, like Dickens, must have everything larger than life and a dozen times as natural.

So in this heightened setting the mad Miss Havisham becomes at once real and spectral, and the enormous convict looming out of the fog in the churchyard is the very nightmare that Dickens had set himself to evoke. Even the comedy has a frightening quality, which the screen could never have achieved without Dickens and which is heightened, for Dickens, by the literal expressiveness of the camera—e.g., the scene in which young Pip, distracted at learning the awful identity of his benefactor, must interrupt his story over and over again in order to exchange bows with a smiling lunatic gaffer. The grotesque is as natural to the screen as it was to Charles Dickens. Here, as indeed everywhere throughout the story, author and medium are completely at home with each other.

Recognizing this natural affinity, Director David Lean and his associates have "adapted" the novel as little as possible. They have allowed the text to take care of the story and have busied themselves, to wonderful effect, with recreating not only the characters but the world and citizenry of Dicken's London.

The whole thing is so beautifully acted in every smallest part that it is impossible to say whom I admired most—the small boy (Anthony Wager) who played Pip as a child, or the ghastly Miss Havisham presiding over the mice and cobwebs of her wedding feast, or Valerie Hobson's proud period Estella, or the convict whose benevolence looms even more monstrously than his menace.

J. Arthur Rank is said to be planning the film of other Dickens novels, beginning with "Oliver Twist". After watching "Great Expectations" I am prepared to sit happily through "Little Dorrit".

The Dead Pan

The Americans who occasionally appear in foreign or English films are almost invariably represented as volatile, eager, and inclined to brashness. By contrast, the Hollywood screen portrays its ideal American as impassive to the point of immobility, with all emotions carefully banked below the surface. On the native screen, American heroes glower, while American heroines smoulder. A twitch or a quiver, so faint that it could hardly be detected except in enormous closeup, is about all the facial expression they permit themselves. So that a large part of the excitement for the audience lies in guessing just what is going on behind the poker mask presented by Humphrey Bogart, George Raft, John Garfield, Alan Ladd and even, in recent films, such naturally impulsive types as Dick Powell and Robert Montgomery.

As for the modern screen heroines—Veronica Lake, Lauren Bacall, Lizabeth Scott, Ella Rains—they rarely permit so much as a ripple to disturb the panchromatic makeup that coats their handsome faces. Emotion is all on one note, and all distilled through their hoarse contralto voices. The faces brood like phantom faces, still as the night and presumably deep as the sea.

In "The Web" to be sure Ella Raines permits herself one expression—a sidelong twitch of the corner of her mouth to indicate ironic understanding. "The Web" is a mystery melodrama, not at all obvious, but obviously contrived, like some ingenious mechanism observed through transparent plastic. In the course of the plot the heroine becomes involved in love, murder, blackmail and a fair prospect of the electric chair. Through all this her emotions remain, outwardly at least, as undishevelled as her hairdo.

Pretty Gail Russell isn't quite as far along the road of non-representational acting as the other girls, at any rate she hasn't achieved the unfaltering composure that easily covers up a faltering performance. In "Calcutta" Miss Russell is at a special disadvantage, since in this picture she is paired with the preternaturally impassive Allan Ladd, which makes her occasional flutterings all the more conspicuous. The handsome Ladd face remains vigilantly unchanged, whether he is kissing Miss Russell or slapping her face. Occasionally he opens his mouth sideways to let out an "uh-huh" or full face for a succinct "No". He manages this without disarranging any of his other features.

After all this stylized imperturbability it was a pleasure to watch Valentina Cortese, star of "A Yank in Rome". This is an Italian picture, and while the story is not much more novel than its title, the settings, in Rome and in the war-shattered country about the city, have fresh dramatic interest. The film's chief attraction however is Valentina Cortese, whose face, lovely in repose and still lovelier in animation, is capable of giving new sensitivity and meaning to even the most familiar crises of love, rapture and heartbreak.

SWIFT REVIEW

FIESTA. Esther Williams, whose talent is swimming, is cast as a lady toreador, in this big, expensive, foolish technicolor film.

CYNTHIA. Teen-age problems presented in a way that is likely to be more interesting to adolescents than to adults. With Elizabeth Taylor.

THE STONE FLOWER. A beautiful Soviet fairy tale, whose imagination and innocence are almost as refreshing as its lack of ideology.

BEFORE HIM ALL ROME TREMBLED. The Italian underground movement and Puccini's political "La Tosca" ingeniously blended to provide fair drama and excellent opera. With Anna Magnani.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Brain-Child Is Kept at Low I.Q. So Inventor Is Hopping Mad

By JOHN L. WATSON

COINCIDENT with the growing agitation for commercially owned broadcasting networks in Canada—and the increase in commercially sponsored programs which would inevitably follow—there is manifest in the United States an ever-increasing resentment against the abuses of radio by the advertisers who control most of its output. (See *Fortune* magazine, March 1947, "The Revolt Against Radio.") A small but intelligent minority of radio critics has already begun to agitate for improved standards of broadcasting but in the face of the industry's impregnable defence ("in a democracy the majority is always right") the prospects of improvement are, to say the least, remote.

Among their numbers the "rebels" include such authorities as Frederic Wakeman, author of "The Hucksters," radio critics John Crosby of the *Herald Tribune* and Robert Ruark of Scripps-Howard, cartoonist H. T. Webster ("The Unseen Audience"), and the very father of radio broadcasting, Lee De Forest, inventor of the audion tube. Lashing out at the industry which has so corrupted his brain-child, Mr. De Forest thundered, "You have debased this child, you have sent him out on the streets in rags of ragtime, tatters of jive and boogie-woogie, to collect money from all and sundry for hubba hubba and audio jitterbug. You have made of him a laughingstock to intelligence, surely a stench in the nostrils of the gods of the ionosphere. . . Soap opera without end or sense floods each household daily. . . Murder mysteries rule the waves by night and children are rendered psychopathic by your bedtime stories. This child of mine, now thirty years of age, has been resolutely kept to the average intelligence of thirteen years. Its national intelligence is maintained moronic, as though you and your sponsors believe the majority of listeners have only moron minds. . ."

And most of Mr. De Forest's colleagues, if less eloquent, are equally incensed.

The most lucid and comprehensive summary of the critics' views is to be found in the Federal Communications Commission's 1946 Blue Book, a pamphlet which mightily pleased a good many thinking people and brought about an epidemic of apoplectic strangulation among the radio-cum-advertising fraternity.

The Blue Book warned the radio industry that, in accordance with the law, broadcasting licences would be renewed only on condition that "public interest, convenience and necessity are served"—a provision pretty well identical with that contained in the Canadian Broadcasting Act.

As being in the public interest, the Blue Book specifically mentioned such things as maintaining a reasonable balance between sponsored and sustaining programs, the promotion of local talent through the broadcasting of live local programs (a service too often neglected by stations with convenient network affiliations), a large measure of broadcasting time devoted to the discussion of important public issues, and, finally, the elimination of advertising excesses by a constant program of self-improvement on the part of the individual stations and networks.

The arguments against any too-rigid code of broadcasting standards are many and varied but the chief of them was best summed up in the bleak hard-boiled statement of N.B.C. President Niles Trammell: "The broadcasting of any radio program which a substantial proportion of the available audience wants to listen to at the time it goes on the air is an example of broadcasting in the public interest." In other words, the programs which command the largest audiences (and, therefore, if sponsored, sell the most bars of soap or tubes of tooth paste) must be the *best* programs, the most useful and wholly admirable programs!

Ancient Problem

While no educated man in his right senses would suggest that the most popular writing is necessarily the finest writing or that the most listened-to music is necessarily the greatest music, this is precisely the inference the broadcasters draw when they attempt to justify their policies in the light of the F.C.C. directive; and any man who suggests that radio could be, and ought to be, used primarily as a means of elevating rather than depressing the general level of public taste is straightway branded an intellectual fascist!

The age-old problem of enlightenment vs. popular taste is, of course, inherent in all the arts but most sharply apparent in radio for the very good reason that radio is the most commercialized of all the media of artistic expression. (Even the old argument of the radio Philistines who compare radio with the periodical press, pointing out that newspapers and magazines devote 50 per cent of their space to advertising whereas radio commercials average less than 10 per cent of broadcast time, is not a very valid one. Time and space cannot be so glibly compared, and advertisers in the press do not prepare the editorials, write the stories or dictate the news, whereas the production of radio programs is almost entirely controlled by the advertisers and their agencies. Air-time, which is in a sense a public asset held in trust by the broadcasters, is a far more precious commodity than newsprint whose supply, in normal times, is virtually unlimited.) In no other medium is the artistic content so circumscribed by commercial considerations as it is in radio.

The root of the problem lies, of course, in the basic physical fact that the air is free—to the listener, at any rate. The radio broadcaster cannot collect an admission fee for any specific program on his station in the sense that the impresario can collect an admission fee for a specific performance in his theatre. There are only two known ways of financing radio broadcasting and neither of them is satisfactory. Financing by public subscription or by taxation certainly permits a higher standard of artistic excellence and is, therefore, likely to be favored by the more literate sections of the community, but in being thus it must necessarily violate to some extent certain democratic principles. On the other hand, when advertising pays the piper it is entitled to call the tune, and it is bound to call the tune most people want to dance to.

Where, then, lies the hope for a new deal in radio, in a country constitutionally opposed to Government control? From whence will come relief from the "assembly-line culture" of which radio is the chief exponent? Within the framework of democracy, it can come only from an informed and enlightened public, a public exasperated enough and angry enough to blow the lid off the pressure cooker of commercial radio. When the revolt against radio becomes a full-fledged revolution perhaps radio will be permitted to come of age.

Or is it too much to expect a healthy offspring from the feverish union of Art and Salesmanship?

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Uncle Joe's Boys Made Nice Talk But They Took Away the Amenity

CHILDREN OF VIENNA—by Robert Neumann—*Smithers and Bonellie*—*$3.00.*

PROBABLY not until the Americans start organized tours to Western Europe to include Displaced Persons camps and ruined cities will anyone realize just what happens as an aftermath of war. Photography has done what it could, statisticians have added the cold facts, and able writers have done possibly the best job of all. One of these best jobs is this brutal and spiritually horrible book by an Austrian refugee already distinguished in the world of letters. While his setting is Vienna, it might be, he says, "anywhere East of the meridian of despair". The book is frankly addressed to the men and women of the victorious countries.

Only the tightly-knit narrative and the ability to get inside the minds of his characters, coupled with a sure dramatic structure saves Neumann's book from over-emphasis and all-inclusiveness. Into it he has put just about every protaganist of oppression and suffering in Europe today; here are Jews, Germans, Austrians, Russians, Americans and to top off the cast, a Negro padre of the occupation troops. While the chief characters are children, they are young in years only, for their small bodies and sharp minds have been warped and conditioned by a life compared with which a jungle is a kindly, restful place. There was the leader, Yid, graduate of one of the best concentration camps, Ate, who had betrayed her parents to the Nazis, and Eve, the fifteen-year-old prostitute whose wistful ambition it was to become a virgin. To defend their home in the ruins with its prized possession of a real flush-toilet the children were ready for, and capable of, murder, theft and violence of every sort.

Occupation Mission

To this home of the dead and living comes the Reverend Smith, the negro chaplain whose belief in his religion is strong and sure and from whose faith and love is reflected a gleam of hope and response in the children. But what happened to the padre when caught by his military and ecclesiastical superior consorting with such types? "Reverend Smith" he was told, "you have been saved by the miracle of our Lord. We shall spread the mantle of Christian forgiveness over this incident." But the Reverend Smith, after his rock-bottom experiences with human souls did not take at all kindly to the lecture on the mission of occupation forces. The military police took him away and with him went the long planned escape for the children.

Then came the Russians. Correct in deportment they treated the children to long dialectical speeches on the proper conduct of allies and liberated people and reparations and the magnanimity of Stalin. "All right, Ally, have the good parts, have all the amenities. But of your plenty, of what you do not really need—according to the Potsdam Declaration, we have a solemn legal claim to twenty-five per cent of those redundant amenities!"

The soldier reappeared. He carried a lavatory seat under his arm, he carried a whole dismantled lavatory on his broad shoulders.

The subaltern said: "Why do our Western allies curry favor with the local population, conspiring with them to conceal redundant amenities that legally belong to us, while we, on our side.... Citizens, just think of it. Maybe this amenity will have its place in a workers' centre at destroyed Sebastopol".

Saluting, he went out of the ruined cellar. The children stayed.

•

Adventures of Smith

STYLES OF ADDRESS—by Howard Measures—*Oxford*—*$3.25.*

WE KNEW that our friend Smith got around quite a lot but we had no idea of the scope or impressiveness of the "styles of dignity" which he acquired in his travels. It is true that on one or two more formal occasions we had saluted him in a letter as "My dear Mr. Smith" and had terminated our communication "Very truly yours". But now, it would appear that under certain circumstances (one being that Smith is a Conte's son [Italy]), we must write "Nob. Signor John dei Conti Smithland", and conclude "I am, my dear Signore, etc." Similarly our German (yes, German) Smith of similar estate becomes "Herrn Graf von Smithland" and we address him as "Sehr geehrter Herr Graf". Smith's ambition, it seems, is all-embracing and without either titular or geographical limitation.

What this is all about is an excellent reference book which has been produced by Howard Measures of Ottawa where his post as Protocol Officer of the Department of External Affairs guarantees that he knows what he is talking about. The book is a splendid example of logical arrangement, clear typography and ease of reference and three examples—formal usage, less formal and informal—are given under each heading. It is also complete, "covering Government, military, judicial, diplomatic, ecclesiastical and lay titles of every nature for all the countries of the world." But for all its austere practicality there arises from its pages not only an exotic perfume of far away places and customs, but the crisply starched aroma of glittering shirt bosoms and uniforms and jewelled orders. It is not for the occasions when our friend Smith is just Smith.

"Styles of Address" should have a wide circulation in both social and business use; it is already a prized possession in our library against that time when we may wish to write (as we are invited to on the jacket) to a boy under twelve, a United Nations delegate, an Amir or a Maung. There is a saddening note however to these latter styles, for in the Far East our friend Smith fails us. There he is transmogrified into Mohammed Ali or Shankar Ram.

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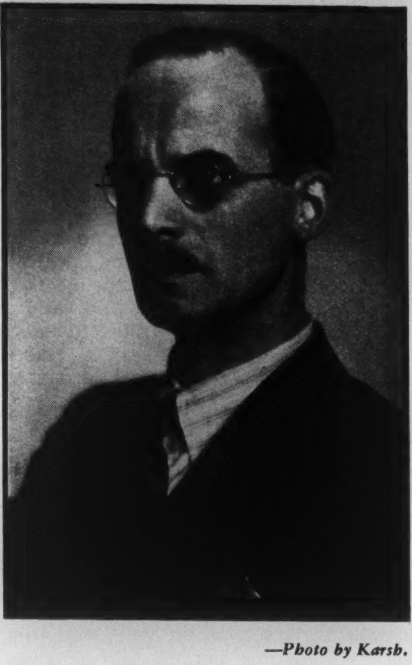


—*Photo by Karsh.*

Howard Measures, who takes his friend Smith for quite a ride in his "Styles of Address". See below.

Troubled Medicine Man

CONSIDER THE LILIES OF THE FIELD—by Erico Verissimo—*Macmillans*—$3.00.

By EDWARD EARL

THERE are three characters in this book—Eugenio Fontes, Olivia and Eunice — and a depressing trio they are. Not only are they embodiments of types, but one has the constant feeling that each is but a facet of the writer's own character. Not one seems to be real. Eugenio is Local-boy-makes-good; Olivia is of the Jesus-loves-me school; and Eunice is vaguely Fashionable.

In a series of flashbacks which eventually catch up with the story, one endures the miseries of Dr. Eugenio Fontes as he hastens to the bedside of his only true love, Olivia. The reader discovers that as a financially bedevilled medical student, Dr. Fontes' ambition had forced him into marriage with Eunice Cintra, the daughter of a local tycoon. It didn't jell. Dr. Fontes was unhappy. His conscience bothered him. He felt he wasn't performing his duty to society. This, despite an illegitimate child by Olivia, and the acquisition of yet another mistress.

Although Olivia finally dies, her noble thoughts and words, delivered in her lifetime, finally penetrate the sensitive doctor's hide and he gives up his fashionable clientele to work again among the poor. Here he finally achieves what might be termed the redemption of his tortured mind and soul.

ERICO VERISSIMO

FOR THE RECORD

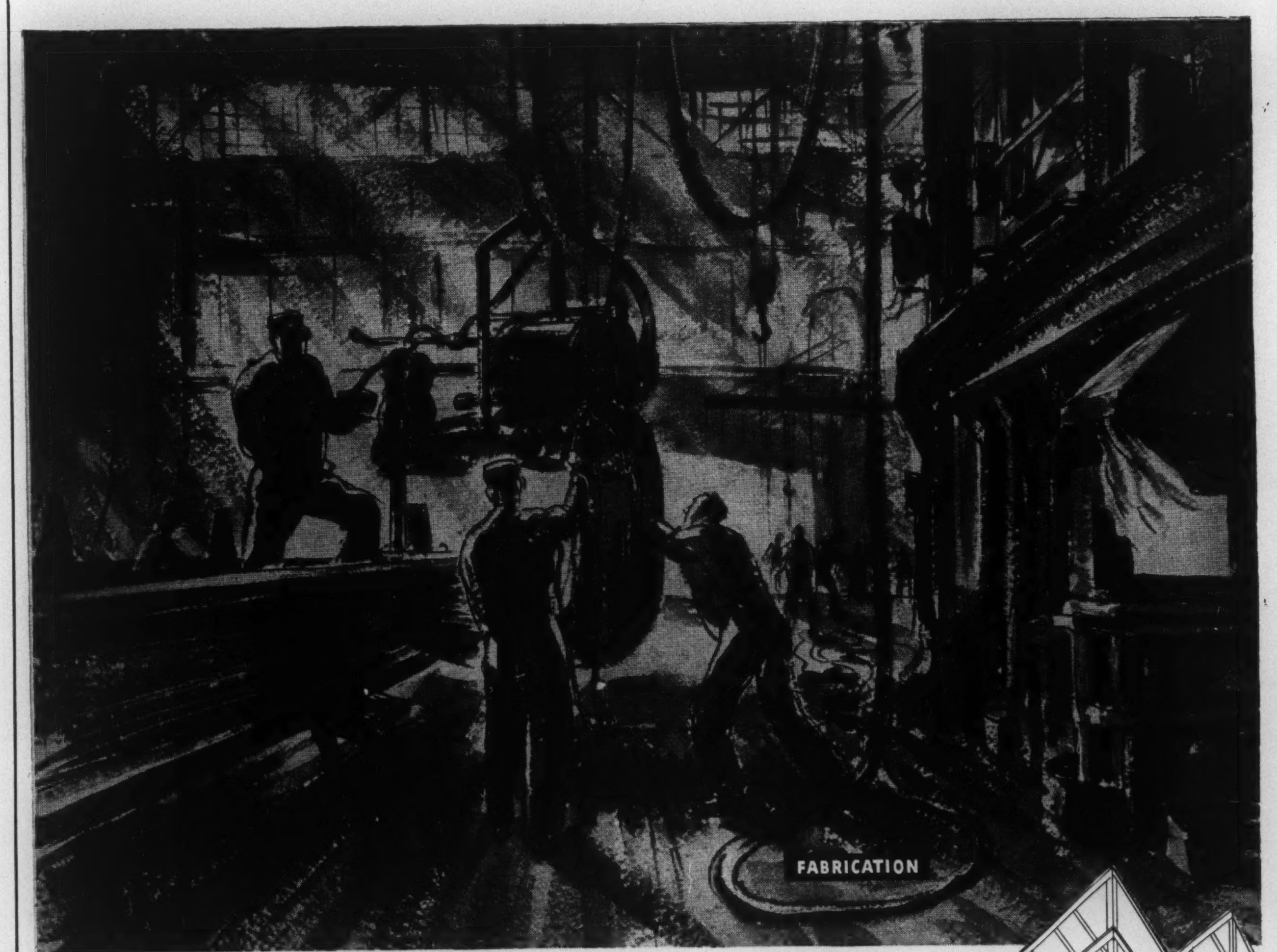
The Prefabricated House, by Graff, Matern and Williams. (Doubleday, $3.50). Aptly timed and authoritative work for a period of housing shortage. Even if not considering a prefabricated house, any prospective builder will benefit from this advice. Drawings, photographs and an index add to the value of the work.

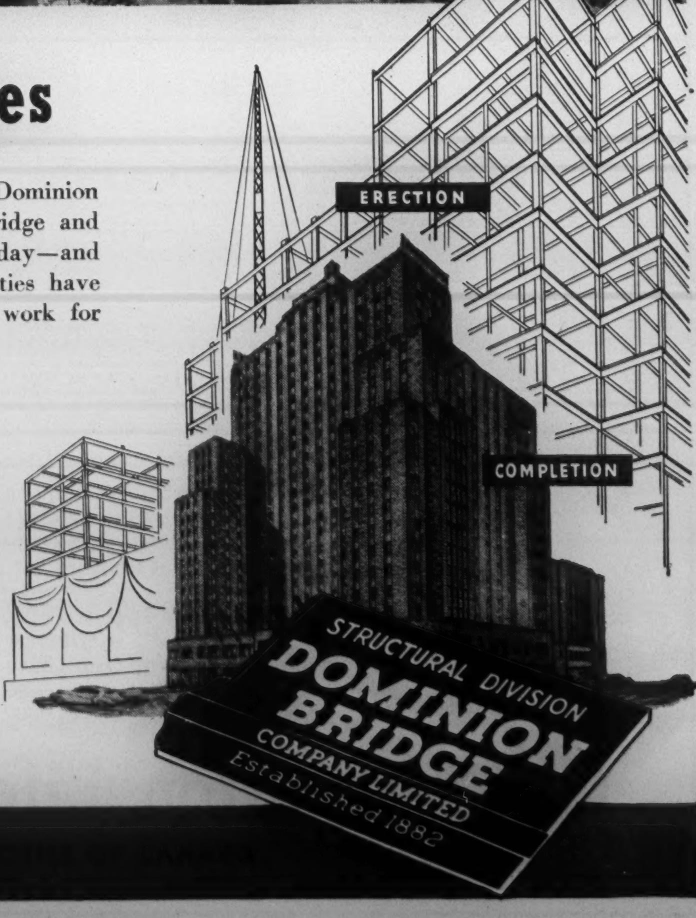
What to Do Till the Psychiatrist Comes, by Norman Anthony. (Collins, $3.00) The author "does his best to meet a desperate need. Destined to become a standard work in the field of five-cent psychiatry." Sample definitions: Freud; cooked, as Freud eggs. Phantasy; mania for sticking finger in electric fan.

Why We Act As We Do, by Philip Eisenberg. (Ryerson, $3.50). A professional psychologist has assembled and translated into understandable language the more important discoveries that have been made about human behaviour. It is designed, to create "a new understanding of ourselves, our families, friends, and associates."

Wrong Turning, by Joan Charles. (Musson, $3,00). Sensitive and well written novel of a young girl's adjustment to grown up life, in which she discovers "that an individual is more than the sum of those she loves and emulates; that personal freedom is deceptively complex and is not won by wholesale rejection."

Tory Radical, by Cecil Driver. (Oxford, $5.25). The life of Richard Oastler, English 19th Century crusader for shortened industrial hours and better working conditions. The final comment of the London **Times** was that he had been the "providential organ of the oppressed and suffering poor." The author, a graduate of King's College, London, is now Associate Professor of Political Science at Yale University.





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LONDON LETTER

Authors Like Prestige but Tell B.B.C. It Won't Pay the Rent

By P. O'D.

London:

WHATEVER else the B.B.C. may do with all the money it gets from wireless licences, it certainly doesn't waste much of it on authors. Ever since its earliest days the B.B.C. has gone on the principle that, in broadcasting an author's work, it was doing him an immense service for which no money could repay. So they have given him no money—or as near as could be. This is the sort of thing, as cited by the Society of Authors:—

For permission to record "The Devil's Disciple" in English and foreign languages, with the right to broadcast it three times from every broadcasting station in the world for a period of three years—£70. No, that isn't a misprint—£70! Mr. Shaw, by all accounts, was not impressed by the offer. He has always been a good businessman.

For a specially written short story some 2,000 words in length, the author is paid five guineas, with an additional £1.12s.9d for expenses. If the B.B.C. exercises its right to publish, the pampered fellow gets another guinea.

In the case of talks the fee ranges for a single talk from eight guineas to fifteen, but the B.B.C. takes over all broadcasting rights in English and foreign languages throughout the world. And no matter how often it may be repeated, the author doesn't get another penny. No good spoiling the brute!

Authors are not generally regarded as a particularly patient lot, but they must be more long-suffering than most people imagine. It is only now after years of this sort of meanness and bullying, as some of them have described it, that they have at last risen up in protest.

They have even threatened to strike, and the threat is a much more serious one than it may at first sound. It is not merely a case of downing fountain pens or typewriters. The Society of Authors and the League of Dramatists, which is working with them in this campaign, control an immense amount of valuable copyright material, whose use they can prohibit.

By way of meeting the situation the B.B.C. has come out with a new scale—better but by no means good enough, say the authors, their blood now thoroughly up. No doubt the B.B.C. and the rebels will come to some sort of terms. There seems to be little chance of the strike being called. Too bad! The sight of a picket of distinguished authors at the entrance to Broadcasting House, bashing over the head some literary black-leg who was sneaking in with a manuscript under his arm, would be something to cheer us all up in these drab and austere times.

Gardeners' Holiday

I don't know what there is about a gardener that makes him so readily recognizable, even when scrubbed and shining and rather uncomfortable in his best suit. He may be short or tall, old or young, lean or fat, good-humored or rather surly, but you can nearly always tell—something in the way he stands or moves or looks, something redolent of loam and fertilizer and weeds and caterpillars, something that it does to a man to spend his days struggling with nature and generally getting the worst of it.

Anyway, I think I can tell 'em when I see 'em, and the other day going up to London in the train I was amazed to realize that the carriage was full of gardeners. But anyone could have told for, eagerly and patiently, they were most of them talking to one another in all the dialects of the South Country, and they were talking shop.

Then I remembered. After a lapse of eight years the Chelsea Flower Show had once more been revived, and they were on their way to town to spend a happy day amid the triumphs of their art. And not only professional gardeners but thousands of amateurs as well, for the Chelsea Flower Show is the great horticultural event of the year, and this is a nation of gardeners.

But you don't need to be a gardener to enjoy the Chelsea Show. You don't need to know anything about flowers. All you need is to have an eye for lovely form and color, and a nose for lovely smells. All those banks of gorgeous blooms, all those flowering shrubs and rock-gardens and water-gardens, which seem to have been created by the wave of some fairy wand, and which will disappear again as miraculously in a day or so leaving not a trace behind. It is a place of enchantment.

A Controversial Subject

When Sir John (now Lord) Reith was head of the B.B.C., he laid it down that religious broadcasting was to be conducted "within the main stream of the Christian religion." Besides, every care was taken to keep out of it anything in the nature of controversy. It was all very well for an irresponsible person like George Bernard Shaw to say that the only things worth arguing about were religion and politics. Sir John was having as little argument as possible about politics and none at all about religion. He was playing safe. He had troubles enough.

Times change, and even the B.B.C. with them. We now get quite a lot of political controversy over the air, and some of it decidedly hot and lively. Soon, it seems, we are to get religious controversy, too, in which even the rationalists are to have a share, though just how hot and lively it will be remains to be heard. Probably rather timid and tepid! The present heads of the B.B.C. may be trusted to take every precaution—like a bomb-squad engaged in examining a very dangerous mine. They too have their troubles.

Beauty Fought and Lost

Beauty fights a losing battle when its appeal runs counter to the interests of expediency. Lovers of London have for years been dreaming of an improved South Bank, which would make that dingy and cluttered riverside worthy of its place in the heart of the world's greatest city—boulevards and trees and gardens instead of factories and warehouses. It did at last look as if some of these dreams might be realized. The Government had in fact given its approval. But now comes the Minister of Town and Country Planning with a proposal for a huge new power station exactly opposite St. Paul's.

From all sides, including a good many Socialist Members, have come indignant protests, but it is clear that Mr. Silkin means to go through with his scheme, and that the Cabinet will back him up. He has promised that the new power station will be set well back from the river—far enough at least to allow room for the projected riverside road and promenade—that it will burn oil fuel and not coal, and that the design will be submitted to the Royal Art Commission.

But the grim fact remains that any power station, especially such a huge one as this must be, will be an offensive intrusion on what might have been made one of the finest river views in all London, the view from the South Bank towards the City with the spires of the Wren churches and the great dome of St. Paul's dominating it all. St. Paul's will now have to share its domination. It will be a condominium, and these are seldom satisfactory things.

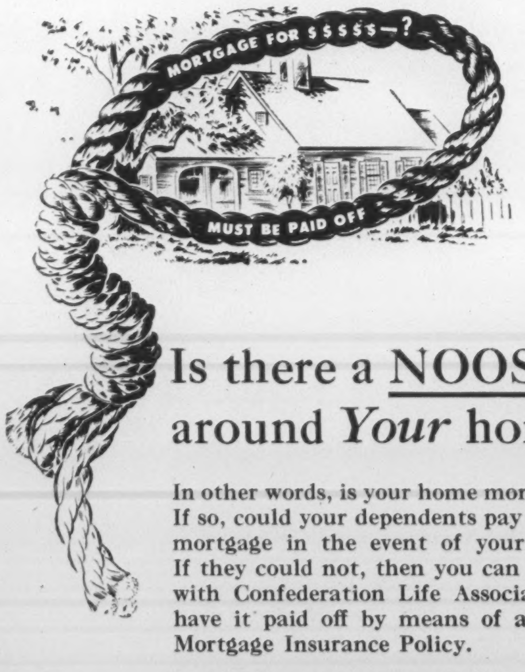
High Car Taxes

Motor taxes in this country are far too high, and have been for years, but there is very little hope of getting them reduced — especially by a government which needs money so badly. What surely is not too much to hope is that the tax should be so arranged as to free the hands of the motor car designer, and give the British manufacturer some reasonable chance to compete in the export market with the American industry. At present he has none.

A powerful plea was made in the House of Lords recently for the repeal of the present horse-power tax, and the imposition instead of a registration fee of £5 on all cars, with an increase of 3d or 4d in the petrol-tax. This, it is estimated, would produce the same amount of revenue, and, besides giving freedom to the car designer, would have the further advantage of putting the heaviest taxation on the people who use the roads most.

In the past, all efforts to obtain this change in the basis of taxation have been defeated by the strenuous opposition of the big bus and haulage companies, whose costs would of course be very greatly increased. With the Government nationalizing road transport, as it intends, the force of this opposition would vanish. What difference should it make to the Government what tax it pays itself, so long as it goes on getting the same amount of revenue out of the private motorist?

If the Government makes the change, as it may, it certainly won't be out of any consideration for the private motorist, whom nobody seems to love, but for the sake of the export drive. The present system of motor taxation has turned a good deal of British car designing into sheer tax-dodging, and has filled the country with small, under-powered cars—excellent little machines in their way but not of a kind to appeal to the foreign buyer, who wants a lot more car and a lot more power for the money. Relieved of this handicap, the British designer could probably meet American competition on much more nearly level terms. It is high time he was at least given the chance.



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THE OTHER PAGE

Retirement Blues

By J. E. MIDDLETON

IT AIN'T that Maw Elkhart is hard-grained and generally sore. No, sir. She's just restive and shies easy, but any neighbor in trouble can count on her. I don't s'pose you could call Butch a neighbor; he's only her husband, and boy, oh, boy, he's got what it takes! When she lights into him, the high-pitched words just a-cracklin', for something he has said or done, he just sits and smokes and smiles and cracks his knuckles; waitin' for the storm to blow over.

When it does, and she has run out of conversation, she goes out to the kitchen and whips-up as fine a meal as anybody ever ate — even at a threshin'. A kind of revenge, I guess it is, and the kind I can recommend to any enemies I happen to have.

(Alberta Pete was talking, chewing a toothpick and smoking a cigarette, all at once. An old friend was good enough company while waiting in the hotel lounge for a cattle-buyer momentarily expected.)

No, you wouldn't remember the Elkharts. They had the old Ike Barlow place north and east of us. A whole section there and a quarter across the road. They did pretty good in the last eight or ten years; a flock of grain every year but one, when a shot of hail hit them; a nice herd of white-faced cattle, and no end of hogs. It seemed to me that Butch was truckin' down a load of hogs every couple of weeks. Nice stuff too. Butch never skimped on feed—or anything else.

Well, young Bill got married and took over. Then Butch and Maw and Katie came down to Calgary, got a nice bungalow and tried to get on without workin'. Butch didn't mind it; he had done his quota, I guess. But Maw was skittish. No chickens to feed, kill and dress for market. No big garden to weed, no cream-cans to scour, and not much sugar for cakes an' pies. She was uneasy and sputtered a lot. She didn't like Butch's table manners. She didn't like the young schoolteacher who came to see Katie three or four times a week. And she was cookin' swell. Then she decided they would travel. The first winter they went to the Coast. Butch liked it okay, but that kinda put Maw into the Opposition. She hated the fog and the rain and the noise o' nights and the police and the parkin' rules and the people in the hotel. Stanley Park had too many trees and at English Bay the ocean was kinda hemmed in. No, sir. The Coast wasn't for her. They'd go home, and back they came in the old Buick, landing in a February blizzard.

On through the Spring they ran out to the old place a few times, but Bill's young wife—a nice kid—wasn't one to take suggestions from anybody, though she could give them. She talked a lot about the Okanagan Valley; Penticton, Kelowna and them places; good garden land, oodles of fruit, cherries and apples rosy on the trees, a nice, quiet lake, jolly people and the swellest climate in the world—the grandest place to settle, winter or summer.

All this kinda simmered in Maw for a couple of weeks and then she said they'd all go to Kelowna. The cherries were ripe and the weather would be good for drivin'. Butch didn't care much for the idea. He had got into the way of playin' checkers with the boys in the fire-hall and just then happened to be a couple of dollars down.

"I ain't drivin'," he said with unusual force. "Gotta ease the tires. We'll go by train."

Maw protested. She was always sick in the train. She didn't even have to get in the car. The minute she saw the locomotive's wheels roarin' and revolvin' into the station her stomach turned over. The tires would stand a couple of hundred miles on asphalt.

Butch didn't think so. In fact he stopped crackin' his knuckles long enough to say "Nothin' doin'. I ain't drivin' even to Banff. See?"

And boy, oh, boy, was Maw mad? She bounced out into the kitchen, broke eleven eggs into a pan and made an angel-cake.

Katie wasn't keen on the trip either. The young schoolteacher was comin' around oftener and I s'pose she didn't take no stock in the sayin' about absence makin' the heart grow fonder.

When the angel cake was gone Maw said sudden-like, "We'll go by bus."

"Okay," said Butch, but Katie balked for fair and went to stay with a girl friend who stenogged next to her in a lawyer's office.

They got away one day in a crowded bus, everybody in it smokin' hard and the ventilator fan not workin' so good. About ten or twelve miles out a tire blowed-out. In a couple of hours they had another flat. On account of these delays they were nowhere at mealtimes, were late for the boat and it had come on to rain. The clouds were only about half-way up the mountains.

Yep (he resumed), they got to Kelowna the day of the big regatta and every bed in town occupied. Hotels, boarding houses, tourist camps, all full. After Butch had got done talkin' to hotel clerks and such he was sittin' crackin' his knuckles when Maw went into action. Got a room in no time through a priest who happened along. Yep. A Polish family about a mile out of town had a spare room and the priest drove them out. The woman didn't have much English, but Maw had quite a lot, so it averaged up.

It turned out that they could have the room but no grub. They could go to town to eat, but the farmer had no car, and his horses were all busy. So they hoofed it for a couple of days, Butch just smilin', praisin' up the country. All the nice orchards sure looked good to him. And the lake was swell and mebbe a feller could do all right to settle about there with two or three acres of land.

The third day they came home—by train, Maw havin' forgot all about gettin' sick, and Butch just smilin' and crackin' his knuckles.

Then Maw found out that in her absence, and without her permission, Katie had roped and hog-tied the schoolteacher.

She was so mad that she whipped up a fried chicken dinner and asked Dolly an' me to help eat it. An awful nice way to get even.

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FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 5, 1947

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

U.S. Steps Up Activity in Middle East Oil

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

Oil, always big news, is likely to grow in importance within the next few years. While British Empire oil has never met Britain's requirements, the United States, besides supplying her own market, has been a great exporter of oil. It appears now that within a short time the U.S. will be out of the export market and looking for more foreign oil for herself. The Middle East is the obvious source to which both Britain and the U.S. are looking.

It seems very desirable, says Mr. Marston, that oil should, therefore, be removed from possible exploitation in political and economic spheres by individual interests.

London.

NOT even the immensity of U.S. moves in Europe has obscured the significance of moves by the United States and Great Britain in the Middle East during the past six months or so.

These two powers, one a great producer and both great consumers of oil, have lately been showing more active interest in an area which has long been a focus of attention, a centre of rivalry and, it must be admitted, a hotbed of intrigue.

Hitherto, the Middle East has been primarily a British sphere of influence. Oil is its great asset, and Britain, even with Empire resources, lacked oil, while the U.S. possessed it in abundance. Until last year U.S. oil companies were directly interested only by ownership of Arabian-American Oil and Bahrein Oil, a 23¾ per cent interest in Iraq Petroleum held by Standard Oil and Socony-Vacuum, and a half share of Kuwait Oil held by Gulf Exploration. These were sizable interests, but not comparable with Britain's, through the Anglo-Iranian and Royal Dutch-Shell groups.

Events have moved rapidly in recent months. The first sensation, at the end of 1946, was the agreement between Standard Oil and Socony-Vacuum on the one hand and Anglo-Iranian on the other whereby large quantities of Anglo-Iranian's output were to be acquired by the U.S. group over a period of 20 years, the three concerns were jointly to investigate the possibilities of a pipe-line from the Anglo-Iranian fields to the Mediterranean, and the U.S. pair obtained large concessions in the fast-developing Saudi-Arabian fields.

Then just recently plans were put forward for revising the allocations of oil from the Iraq Petroleum wells to the four combines which own them—the afore-mentioned Standard and Socony-Vacuum, Anglo-Iranian, Royal Dutch-Shell, and a French group. It is expected that the U.S. interests will henceforward receive a larger proportion of the total output.

Interwoven with this trend is the agreement also recently announced whereby the Shell group is to receive progressively increasing quantities of crude oil from the Kuwait fields by agreement with the joint owners, Anglo-Iranian and Gulf Exploration.

The obvious deduction from these developments is that the attention of the oil interests, particularly British and U.S. oil interests, is turned more positively towards the Middle East. Hitherto the United States own vast output has been the primary concern of the U.S. distributing organizations while a good deal of Britain's oil has come, if not from the U.S.,

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Stability Is Everyone's Task

By P. M. RICHARDS

ON THE international front we see persistent conflict with Soviet Russia that could develop into actual war; on the home front we shut our eyes to the fact that an actual state of war now exists between labor and management. This war, the immediate victim of which is the innocent consumer of industry's products, has already caused incalcuable economic loss and has reached the point where it is threatening to pull down our whole social-economic structure. We have strike after strike, but the settlement of each is determined by expediency, not principle; and each successful strike that wins labor new concessions is the precursor of further irruption of the same kind. This, all too clearly, is the road to ruin for our economy.

Labor, naturally enough, is out to get all it can. It is not correct to say "all the traffic will stand," for labor doesn't understand that there is any limit. That is, the rank and file of labor doesn't understand it, and probably most of the public don't either. The union heads and the newspapers such as the Toronto *Daily Star* who, understanding that limitation, nevertheless advocate more aggression, are not really working for labor but against our social-economic system. They can't be working for labor because they know that in a totalitarian system like Russia's, which under present conditions is the only likely alternative to ours, labor gets far less than it does here—less income, less privilege, less freedom. There is abundant evidence of the truth of this.

Public Mainly at Fault

The chief blame is the public's, for not informing itself. The public permits some obvious capitalistic faults, in gradual process of correction, to blind it to capitalism's far more important values. The public persists in holding to silly prejudices and misbeliefs about capitalism. For instance, it's widely asserted that capitalism or the free enterprise system or "business" must maintain prosperity and provide jobs at good pay for all who wish to work, or be taken over by the State.

But how can "business" be held responsible for prosperity when it does not control the conditions which make or mar it? Business is not an entity but a heterogeneous mass of persons and organizations none of whom have much power to influence the economy as a whole. Besides the businessman there are the labor leader, the consumer, the investor, the farmer, the politician and a host of others who influence the economy, and freedom of enterprise is the concern of all of them. Can "business" control prosperity when it does not control such vital factors as prices and wages and demand?

And we have wars which distort the economy, expanding parts of it at the expense of other parts and subjecting the whole system to highly abnormal stresses and strains. Unless we eliminate war, we can't reasonably hope to achieve the economic stability we demand from the "free enterprise" system. During wars we devote a big part of our productive capacity to making the instruments of war, and in doing so create a money income far in excess of the available supplies of goods. Governments resort to direct and indirect currency inflation to raise the necessary funds. After the war this excess money supply potently affects the price, wage and income structure, and it may take many years of unpleasant "readjustment" to correct the distortion.

And as we are painfully aware, wars reduce or completely stop the production of essential civilian commodities such as factory space, machines and equipment, and new houses. Afterwards there is a "catching-up" period which may last for years, which probably proceeds unevenly, going too far in one direction and not far enough in another, and thus contributing to and perpetuating instability. This economic derangement is accentuated, particularly seriously in Canada's case, by the war devastation of foreign countries which normally are important markets for our products.

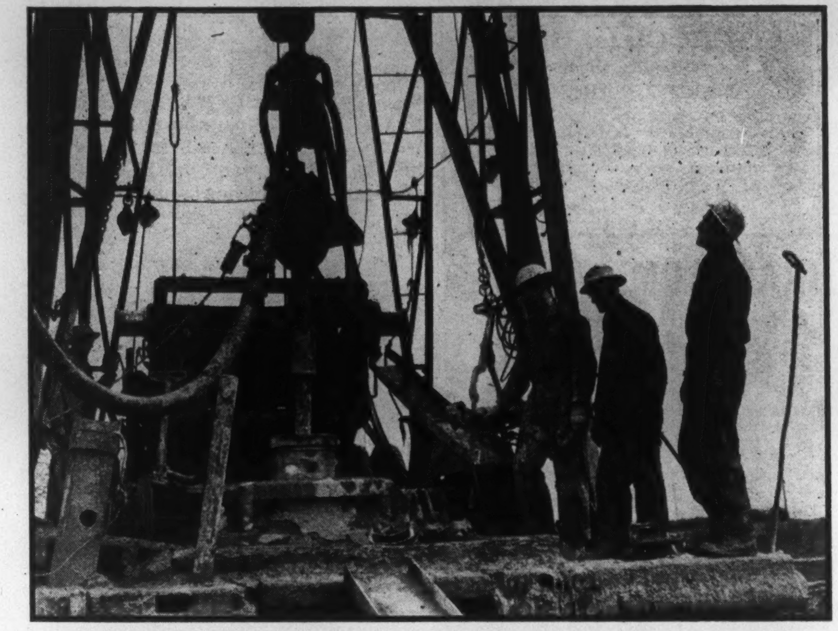
First, a Peaceful World

Whether we have national socialism or private enterprise, it is useless to think that we can stabilize the economy without first achieving a peaceful world. It is ridiculous to insist that the responsibility belongs solely to business, in the face of these world-shaking forces which so far have proved to be beyond the power of control of government. It is misleading and dangerous too, because individual enterprisers, when private enterprise is under attack, naturally tend to lose courage and initiative, which are the qualities we need in large measure if we are to make progress in recovery.

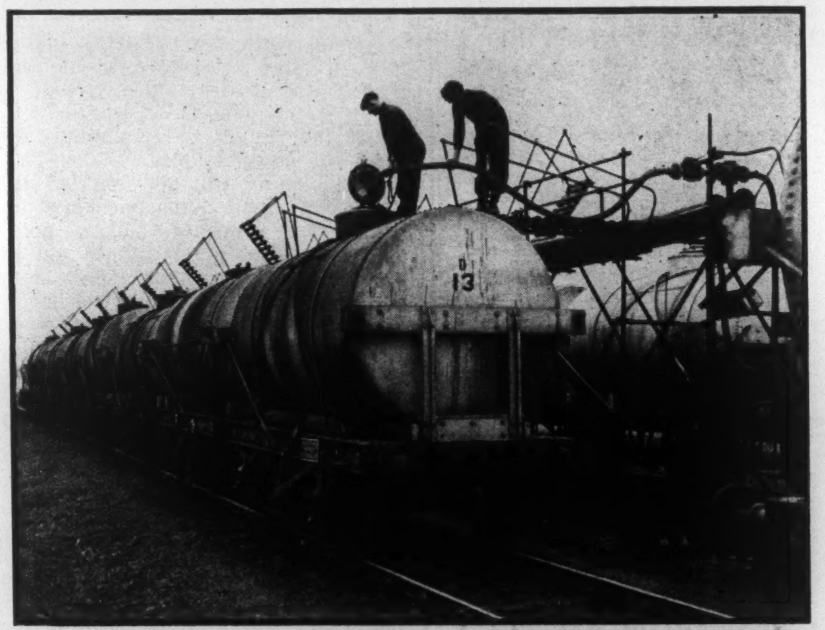
Our productive system produced such amazing results in wartime (remember that it was the private enterprisers who served the government program), that one would think there would be no doubt of its ability to serve well in peace if given the same co-operation and encouragement. Unquestionably labor is entitled to share equitably in the fruits of enterprise, but constant strikes and threats of strikes tend to destroy enterprise itself.

What is needed, in the public interest, is an informed and vigorous and vocal public opinion. Private enterprise has been far too slow to speak up in its own defence, but at last it's beginning to do so. The current George Weston Ltd. advertisements on the factors that make for business initiative, opportunity, security and better living are an example of what can be done constructively. But much more is needed. By whatever means, the public must be educated to the facts of life, and soon. For the day of reckoning may be near.

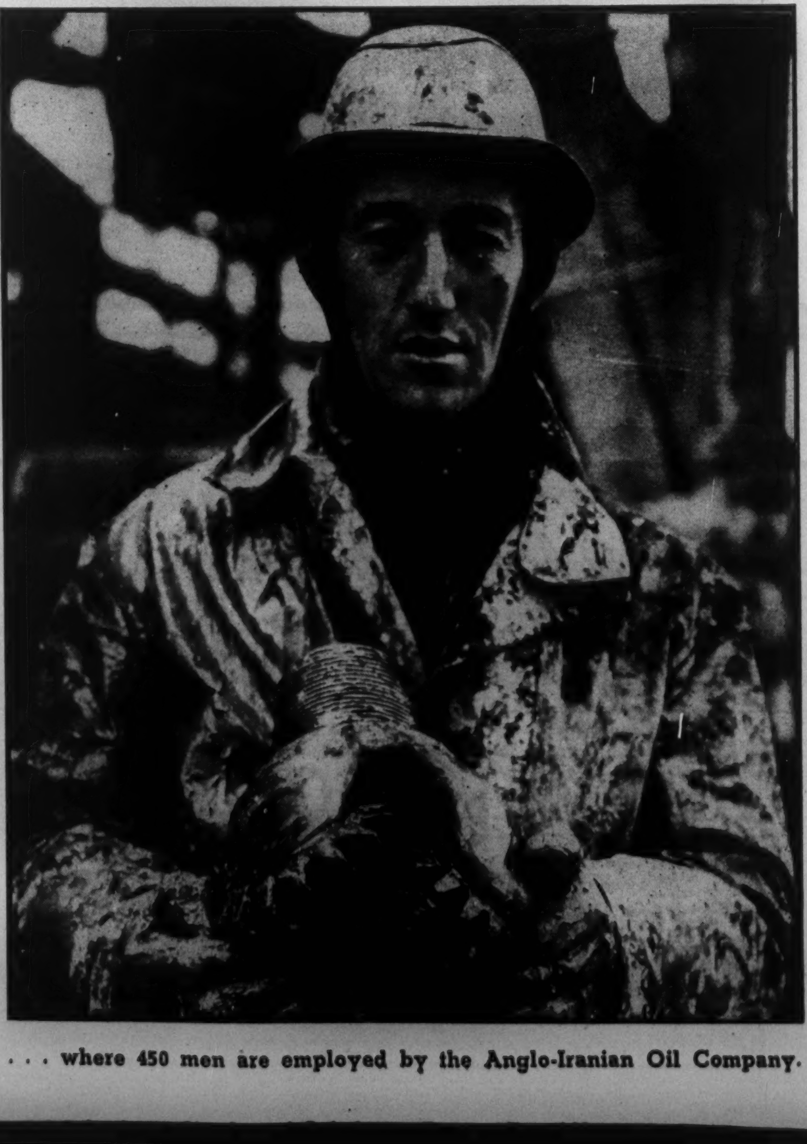
England's Only Sizable Oilfield Increases Its Production



England's one oilfield of importance, which covers an area in the Midlands of about 100 square miles, has produced since 1939 over 10 . . .



. . . million gallons and at the present time production is substantially above that rate. These pictures were taken at Eakring, Nottinghamshire, . . .



. . . where 450 men are employed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

(*Continued from Page* 22)

from the Netherlands Indies, Burma, Trinidad and other far-flung sources.

U.S. output is still vast, but it is beginning to look more modest by comparison with home consumption. The balance between production and consumption is nearly reached; as a great oil-exporter the U.S. will soon be out of the market; and before many years, according to present indications, the tide will be flowing strongly the other way. British Empire oil has never been anywhere near sufficient for British needs; and the great damage sustained in Burma and the N.E.I. has severely curtailed normal supplies.

Cross-Currents

Within the broad trend, the shifting of production to the Middle East, there are various cross-currents. The U.S. distributing interests are clearly in the ascendent. Their world-wide ramifications can only be supplied by drawing on non-U.S. sources; and it is not surprising that the Middle East producers should be willing to turn to the markets established by the Americans.

At the same time, the British interests in the Middle East, such as Anglo-Iranian, are willing to release a considerable proportion of their output to U.S. companies, while the Americans, such as Gulf Exploration, are willing to sell a part of their Middle East oil to British companies. There is close-interlinking, and a tendency to distribute Middle East oil on a world scale by Anglo-American agreement.

The obvious danger is a world-wide ring, which some consumers have, indeed, already charged against the great oil companies. Oil has recently been obtained much cheaper from Russia, although Soviet oil supplies do not appear to be over-plentiful.

It still seems highly desirable that oil should be removed from the possibility of political and economic manoeuvring by individual interests, however liberally they may interpret their obligations towards the world's consumers; otherwise friction in this area which produces already so much and is likely to produce so much more of one of the world's major commodities will inevitably be a chronic danger.

The unknown quantity in the situation is Russia. Whereas the quota of oil production in the current 5-year plan appears to be considerably below the Soviet Union's basic requirements, there has been news in recent months of discoveries of new resources which may be of incalculable importance to the supplies not only of Russia but of the whole world. But, like the U.S., Russia, is or will be an immense consumer. The Middle East will always export most of its colossal output.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Steep Rock Moving to Forefront of Lake Superior Iron Mines

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH Steep Rock Iron Mines, in its second year of production, having established itself as one of the biggest producers on the North American continent, and exploration in the Quebec-Labrador area indicating the existence of one of the largest high-grade iron ore deposits in the world, Canada's future position as one of the world's leaders in iron ore production now appears to be assured. The development of the important high-grade reserves is of outstanding interest in its bearing on the future economy of the Dominion because of the changing conditions in the Lake Superior iron fields south of the border.

•

Important progress in all phases of operations at the hematite property of Steep Rock Iron Mines, near Atikokan, about 135 miles west of Port Arthur, is stressed by M. S. Fotheringham, vice president and general manager, in the annual report, and he goes on to point out that it is rapidly coming to a forefront of the iron ore producers of the United States and Canada. It stood 13th among the Lake Superior districts 150 producers last year and should move higher up the list this year, he says. The company considers itself particularly fortunate to be in possession of large reserves of high-grade ore that has been well received by the iron and steel industry of the United States and Canada, at a time when the quality and quantity of the bulk of other North American reserves are deteriorating to a degree that is causing concern, states Mr. Fotheringham.

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The magnitude of the ore reserves at Steep Rock Iron Mines is revealed by new figures from last winter's detailed diamond drilling campaign and are now reported to be over 72,000,000 tons. In the "A" body there is a total of 53,000,000 tons of proven probable ore down to the 575-foot level and adding the proved and probable ore for the "B" zone, to a lesser depth, ore reserves on May 1, 1947, were 72,481,678 tons. The "A" zone has an ore potential of about 9,300,000 tons for each 100 foot depth, over a length of 3,300 feet, while the "B" zone has an ore potential of 4,800,000 tons per each 100 foot depth for over a length of 3,100 feet, which makes a total of 14,100,000 tons per 100 feet of depth, according to the report. It is believed that further drilling now planned will substantiate these estimates and disclose the existence of ore over greater lengths and to greater depths than have been used in present ore reserve estimates. It is assumed that open pit mining will be feasible to an average depth of 600 feet and that this depth of ore will yield 85,000,000 gross tons

(*Continued on Page* 27)

ALLEN C. HUBBS

who has been admitted to general partnership in the brokerage firm of J. H. Crang & Company. Mr. Hubbs, formerly a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange has been associated for over seventeen years in various capacities with this firm. During this time he has done specialized work in market analysis and trading trends and has had wide experience in all phases of the brokerage business.

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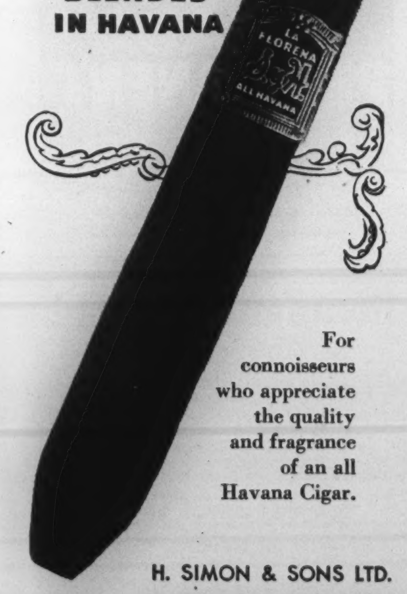

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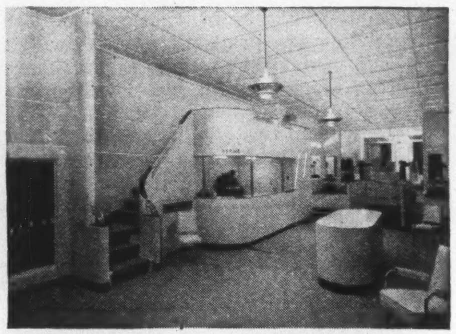
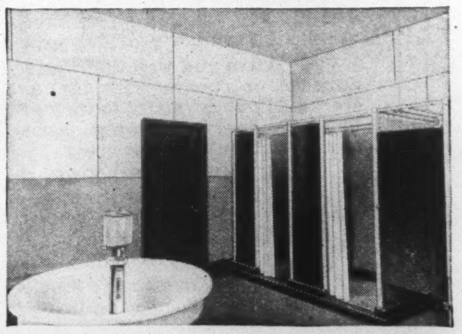
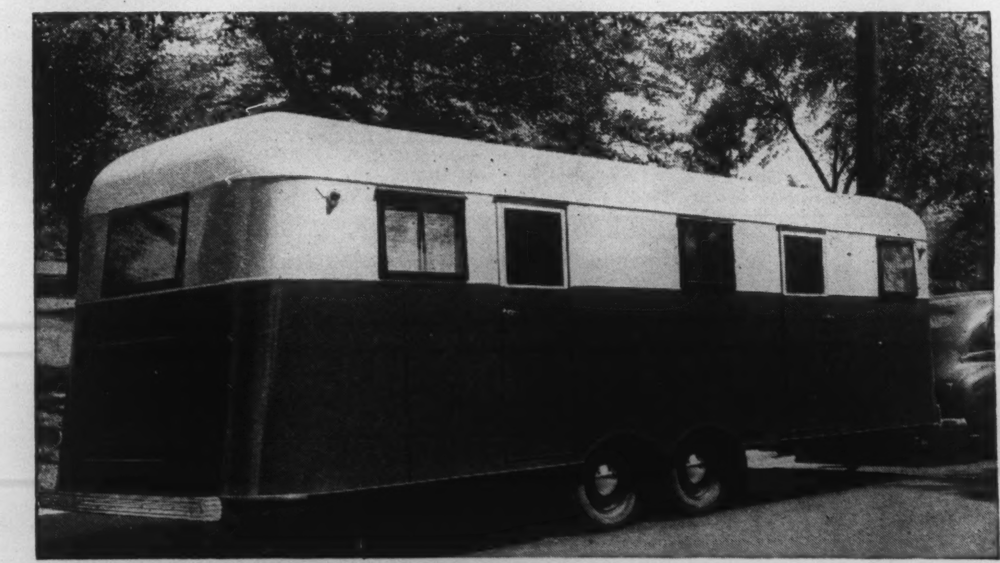


Face-lift for a SHOWROOM



Economical streamlining of a WASHROOM

AND A TRAILER!



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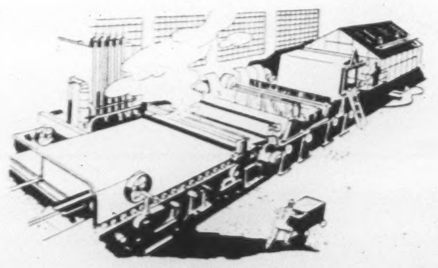

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

E. J. S., Halifax, N.S. — A better year was shown by SULLIVAN CONSOLIDATED MINES in 1946. Substantial amounts of new ore were put in sight by continued development of the known veins, although a serious shortage of underground labor hampered operations. Ore reserves stand at 649,545 tons averaging $8.72. Net profit for the year was 4.30 cents as against 3.90 cents in the previous 12 months. Working capital at the end of the year was $373,740. Preliminary development in the previously unexplored "K" zone is opening up possibilities of outlining a large tonnage of good grade ore in the upper level workings of the mine. Yes, Sullivan Consolidated and East Sullivan Mines are separate companies. The former owns 1,524,993 shares of the latter company's stock, and this includes 300,000 shares held subject to the terms of an agreement with East Sullivan dated May, 1944.

W. H. F., Winnipeg, Man. — With expropriation of the assets of ELDORADO MINING & REFINING early in 1944 by the Dominion Government, and its conversion into a Crown operation, control of EL BONANZA MINING CORPORATION went with it. Eldorado held 2,500,000 shares of El Bonanza. The El Bonanza property at Great Bear Lake was some miles to the south of Eldorado and operations were discontinued back in 1936 owing to the relatively low price for silver and the high cost of recovering the metal. I have no record of radio-active minerals having been located on the property. Some silver discoveries were made when the property was first prospected, but the mineralization of the ground showed no similarity with that at the Eldorado.

•

G. R. C. Quebec, Que.—Yes, MERSEY PAPER CO., LTD., had a large increase in earnings last year. Net for 1946 amounted to $853,040, equivalent to $17.06 a share on the 5½ per cent preferred and to $3.85 a share on the common stock. This compares with $451,190, or $9.02 a share on the preferred and $1.17 a share on the common stock, in 1945. Gross profits after depletion are up from $1,375,062 to $2,423,238. No dividends were paid on the preferred stock which is in arrears from July 1, 1938, except for a 3 per cent payment in January, 1941. Net working capital of $2,291,077 at Dec. 31, 1946, compares with $2,319,229 at the end of 1945.

C. R. Y., Clear Lake, Ont.—A shaft is to be sunk to 250 feet by SALMITA NORTHWEST MINES and two levels established. The necessary shaft sinking equipment is to be flown into the property and construction of an airstrip for heavy craft is underway. The company has purchased a light amphibian plane to transport company personnel, ore samples and supplies. The property is located in the Courageous-Mackay Lake section of the Northwest Territories, over 150 miles northeast of the town of Yellowknife, and a considerable tonnage of ore will be necessary for a profitable operation. Several gold-bearing veins have been located and some encouraging results secured in surface work and diamond drilling, however, due to the broken-up nature of the ground, results on the whole were inconclusive. By opening up the veins underground it will be possible to do systematic sampling and outline definitely any oreshoots, as well as give a line on operating costs. Further work may uncover deposits of greater importance than those so far located and it remains to be determined if the optimism of the sponsors as to the possibilities are justified.

J. O'N., Toronto, Ont. — ELDER MINES has been gradually increasing its ore shipments and is now operating on a profitable basis, but the shares yet cannot be regarded as in the "investment class." Shipments to Noranda are now around 300 tons daily and by early fall production should be up to 400 tons per day. With the increased tonnage it will be possible to take normal mine ore and with the inclusion of a large tonnage of lower grade ore maintain mill

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

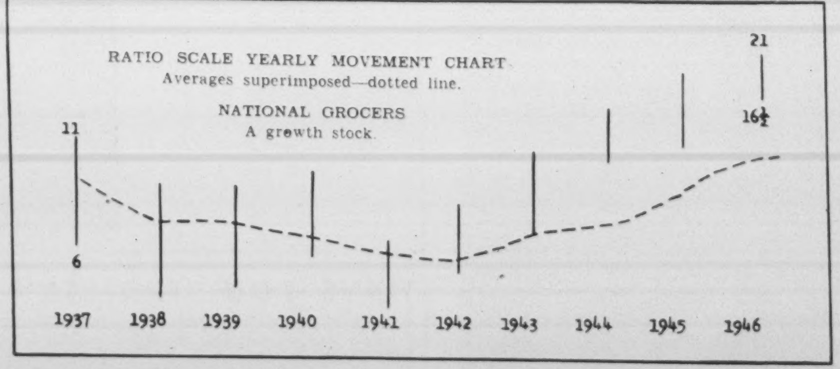
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

NATIONAL GROCERS COMPANY LIMITED

			Averages	Grocers
PRICE 30 Apr 47	— $17.25			
YIELD	— 4.6%	Last 1 month	Down 2.8%	Down 1.4%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 100	Last 12 months	Down 16.8%	Down 9.2%
GROUP	— "B"	1942-46 range	Up 160.0%	Up 366.6%
RATING	— Above Average	1946-47 range	Down 19.7%	Down 26.1%



SUMMARY: The long term trend of National Grocers has been one of growth and reward for patient shareholders, particularly since the reorganization and redemption of the old 7% preferred stock in 1939, and its replacement with a $20.00 par value issue that carries an annual dividend of $1.50.

During the past five years the dividend on the common shares has doubled and it is now .80c per annum, providing a yield of about 4.6%, which is approximately the same as the average yield of all Canadian common stocks at the present time.

While National Grocers is in the Speculative Investment class of stocks and is therefore likely to have reasonably wide price fluctuations, there is no reason to expect that its long term growth is over. Those who acquired it during its earlier days will likely be inclined to hold it during any normal market weakness, and those who do not presently own any of these shares might be inclined to look with favor on them if they should become available at even lower levels than currently exist.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1947.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record on the 2nd day of July, 1947.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of July, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal,
June 23, 1947.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 242

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 12th June 1947

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market in Vulnerable Area

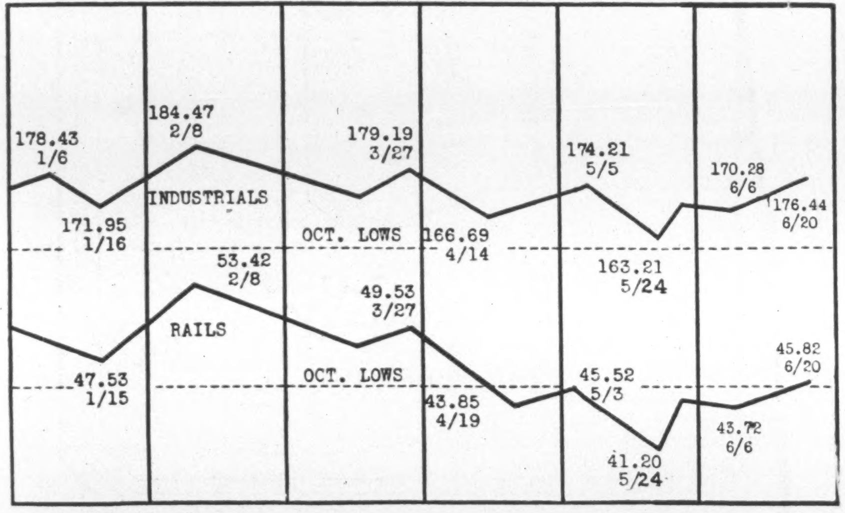
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Following a minimum technical recovery from October into February intermediate decline has subsequently been witnessed to mid-May, with attempt at reversal now being made.

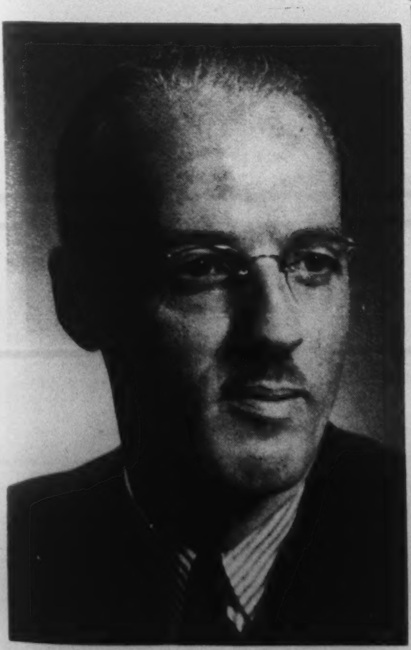
In the rally of the past month and a half the Dow-Jones rail and industrial averages have progressed far enough, at last week's high, to have effected a technical cancellation of the February to May decline. Once such a recovery point has been reached, the market becomes vulnerable to renewed major decline with any adverse news development. In the current instance, the two most disturbing influences, out of which possible market trouble could stem, are the foreign situation, including worry over how long present large imports of American goods can be maintained by impoverished foreign countries; and a threatening coal strike. Barring adverse news, we see no reason, following some minor market setback of a week or two, why the rally should not carry further—say, into July or August—as stocks reflect present high business volumes and earnings levels.

We see nothing to suggest that the rally from the May lows to current levels should be regarded as other than an interruption in a broadly declining trend. Some months hence—say, between October 1947 and June 1948—we anticipate business recession, minor evidences of which are already putting in their appearance. At or prior to such point, a price level for stocks below that witnessed in the decline from May 1946 to date would seem in order.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



grade of $6 to $6.50 per ton. Eventual maximum operating costs of $4 to $4.25 a ton are anticipated leaving $2 a ton profit. A. H. Honsberger, mine manager, estimates there is now sufficient ore partially developed to maintain production of 300 tons per day for a period of three years. Mining operations to date have been largely confined to the 400-foot level, but the management now plans to largely draw ore from the bottom (600-foot) level, where drifting has indicated 600 feet of continuous ore. This will permit uninterrupted production from the upper levels later on when shaft deepening is undertaken to open two additional levels to an inclined depth of 1,000 feet.



R. J. Breckenridge of Breckenridge, McDonald & Co., has been elected president of the managing committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange to succeed J. B. White, whose presidential term of office expired last week. Members of the managing committee are Frank G. Lawson, of Moss, Lawson & Co., W. G. Malcolm of A. E. Ames & Co., Gordon W. Nicholson of G. W. Nicholson & Co., T. A. Richardson of T. A. Richardson & Co., J. B. White of J. B. White & Co., George L. Jennison of Wills, Bickle & Co., At 41, Mr. Breckenridge is youngest president the present Toronto Stock Exchange has had.

S.W.C., Midland, Ont.—Net earnings of $275,672, equal after preferred dividends to $4.36 a share on the common, were reported by P. L. ROBERTSON MFG. CO., LTD., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946. In addition a profit of $307,754 was realized on the sale of investments and fixed assets. Net earnings for the year 1945, including refundable portion of the excess profits taxes, were equal to $3.26 a share on the common. Liquid position was further improved as a result of these higher earnings with net working capital of $1,349,410 at Dec. 31, 1946, well above $952,858 at the end of 1945. Current assets of $1,601,801 included $556,292 cash and $730,619 in Dominion of Canada bonds and other securities. A general reserve of $350,000 has been set up and this represents mostly the profit realized on sale of investments and machinery. Plant expansion is underway.

J.F.K., Welland, Ont.—The possibility that BRALORNE MINES—British Columbia's leading gold producer—might resume dividend payments in the last quarter of 1947 was indicated by Austin C. Taylor, president, at the annual meeting. He reported the condition of the mine as very good and looking healthy from the standpoint of development, although the continuing shortage of manpower is limiting production. Given continuation of production at the present rate it should be possible, he stated, to expend approximately $350,000 on expanded facilities, equipment and new properties during the year and also increase working capital from the present figure of $688,000 to over $1,000,000. Indicated net profit per share for the current year is about 61 cents, or only part of what the company could earn with sufficient manpower. The capital expenditures this year of $350,000 will include prospecting in the Carmacks area of the Yukon and in the Big-Bend country west of Revelstoke, the driving of a long tunnel at the Yalakon, Bridge-River, to determine its mine-making possibilities and work on properties in Ontario being developed in association with Macassa Mines and Mining Corporation of Canada. At the Braminco property in the Missanabie area of Ontario, 67,000 tons of $6 gold ore have been indicated to date, which classifies this property as having a chance. According to Mr. Taylor if current offers were accepted a big profit could be made on the Yalakon property, but this was not the company's intention. Bralorne's Summit King Nevada property is unable to operate under present manpower and wage conditions in that State.

V.P.B., Montreal, Que.—VICEROY MFG. CO., LTD., in the year ended Feb 28, 1947, had net earnings of $80,231, against $82,472 a year earlier. The preference shares were redeemed during the year and after providing $6,213 for dividends paid on these shares prior to redemption net was equal to 62.7 cents a share on the 118,192 common shares outstanding. In the year ended Feb. 28, 1946, net after preferred dividends was equal to 61.6 cents a share on the issued 100,000 common shares. Earned surplus, giving effect to payment of dividends, transfer of $212,000 from capital surplus and adjustments at Feb. 28, 1947, was substantially higher at $466,129. Working capital of $739,260, despite refunding operation, was up from $388,074 at Feb. 28, 1946. During the year the 3¼ per cent, 3¾ per cent and 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds to the principal amount of $372,000 were redeemed and replaced by a new issue of $660,000, 2½ per cent to 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

How Business in U.S. is Adjusting Itself to New Status as Commerce

By GEORGE GILBERT

As many people in this country are insured with American companies and as many Canadian companies transact business in the United States, what affects insurance in that country is of more than academic interest to us here. At present state authorities and the insurance industry are trying to keep supervision of the business in the hands of the states rather than the federal government.

Although state supervision has not been an unqualified success, it is evidently preferred to federal supervision, on the ground that the centralization of such power at Washington might be a threat to the continued existence of insurance as a private competitive business. Some of the steps being taken to strengthen state supervision are outlined in this article.

UNDER Public Law 15, known as the McCarran Act, enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1945, the federal anti-trust laws and related statutes were made generally inapplicable to the business of insurance until Jan. 1, 1948, but after that date the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act become applicable to the insurance business "to the extent that such business is not regulated by State law."

During the early part of this year the legislatures of 44 States were in regular session, and legislative action was taken with the object of strengthening existing State laws so as to meet the requirements of Public Law 15. While there was already a comprehensive body of State laws regulating the business of insurance, administered by the Insurance Commissioner or some other supervisory official in each State, the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1945 that insurance is interstate commerce created new problems, particularly under the federal anti-trust and related laws.

As pointed out in a recent summary of 1947 State legislation released by Chairman John V. Bloys of the Insurance Status Committee of the American Bar Association's Section on Insurance Law, most of the 1947 State laws resulting from the 1944 Supreme Court ruling was along the line of the four bills prepared by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and the All-Industry Committee, representing all branches of the insurance business.

Trade Practice Bills

Fair Trade Practice bills were enacted in 14 States and are pending in 2 other States, while in 2 other States new insurance codes included provisions which differed from the recommendations of the Insurance Commissioners and the All-Industry Committee. In 16 States the substance of the bill relating to accident and health insurance was enacted, while in 3 States such measures are still pending.

It is pointed out that 3 States, Maine, Maryland and Oregon, reenacted last year their premium tax retaliatory laws which had been repealed in 1945, as it was feared that the tax imposed on foreign companies by retaliatory laws violated the Commerce Clause in the U.S. Constitution. This fear was evidently dissipated by the 1946 Supreme Court decisions in Hobbs v. Pacific Mutual and Prudential v. Benjamin.

Premium tax laws were also amended in 6 States to restore exemption or lower tax rates for domestic companies. These States are: Arkansas, Maine, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington. Prior to the Supreme Court's decision in Prudential v. Benjamin, such favored treatment of domestic companies had been feared to be a discrimination against interstate commerce and a violation of the Commerce Clause of the Constitution.

Before 1947 a number of States had legislation already on their statute books which it was felt adequately regulated the business of insurance within the meaning of Public Law 15. Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas enacted rate regulatory legislation in 1945; Kentucky and Mississippi enacted such legislation in 1946; while other States, such as Louisiana, New Jersey and New York for a number of years have had legislation in force which provided for supervision of rate-making.

With respect to the Fair Trade Practices type of bill, it is pointed out that while 14 States enacted such a measure in 1947, before then many States already had provisions in various parts of their insurance laws which prohibited most of the practices specified in the Fair Trade Practices Act.

Model Bills

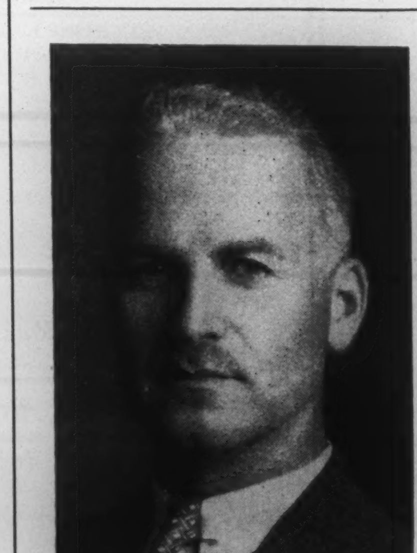
After two years study, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and the All-Industry Committee recommended for consideration at the 1947 sessions of the State legislatures four model bills designed to strengthen the insurance regulatory laws of the States: 1. Casualty and Surety Rate Regulation Bill; 2. Fire, Marine, and Inland Marine Rate Regulatory Bill.

As pointed out, both of these bills provide for State supervision of the rating activities which have been found necessary for various types of property insurance and suretyship. They provide that all rates must conform to prescribed standards and that they shall not be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory; that all rates shall be filed with the Insurance Commissioner who is directed to revise such filings as soon as reasonably possible; that such rates may not be used for a waiting period of 15 days or, if extended by the Commissioner, of 30 days; and that if not disapproved within such waiting period, such filings are deemed to meet the requirements of the Act.

3. Fair Trade Practice Bill. This measure prohibits any unfair method of competition or unfair or deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance in about the same language as is used in the Federal Trade Commission Act. But it is pointed out that, unlike that Act, it lists in Section 4 certain unfair acts and practices (such as false advertising, defamation of competitors, rebates, etc.,) and as to such acts and practices it empowers the Insurance Commissioner, after prescribed notice and hearings, to issue orders to cease and desist from the violations found.

As to any other acts or practices which are not specifically defined as unfair in Section 4 but which the Commissioner finds, after hearing, to be unfair or deceptive, he is empowered to report to the Attorney-General who can institute proceedings to enjoin and restrain their continuance.

4. Accident and Health Insurance Bill. This measure requires the filing of accident and health policy forms, applications, riders, endorsements, classification of risks and premium rates with the Insurance Commissioner. It provides that no policy, application, rider or endorsement forms may be issued until 30 days after filing unless previously



MR. G. FAY DAVIES, General Manager of The National Life Assurance Company of Canada was elected President of The Life Insurance Institute of Canada at the annual meeting held on Thursday June 19th.

A prominent figure in Canadian insurance, Mr. Davies was a member of the Council of the Institute from 1943 to 1945, holding office as Second Vice-President in the 1945 to 1946 session and First Vice-President in the 1946 to 1947 session.

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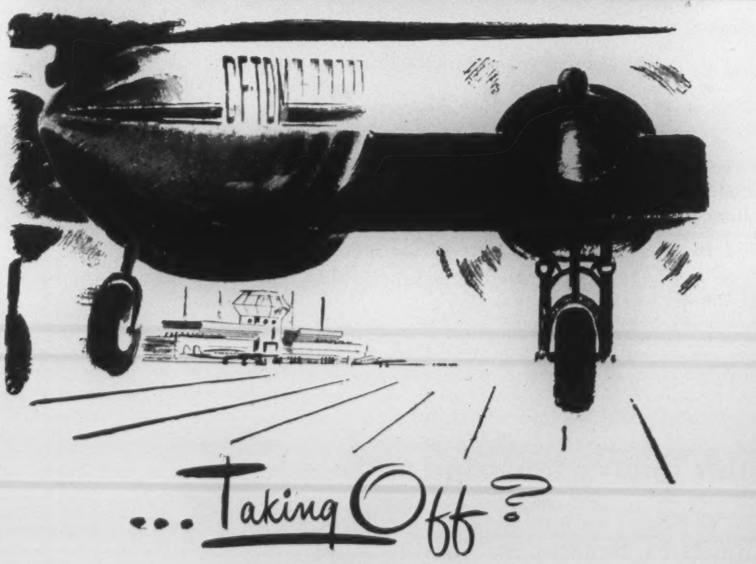

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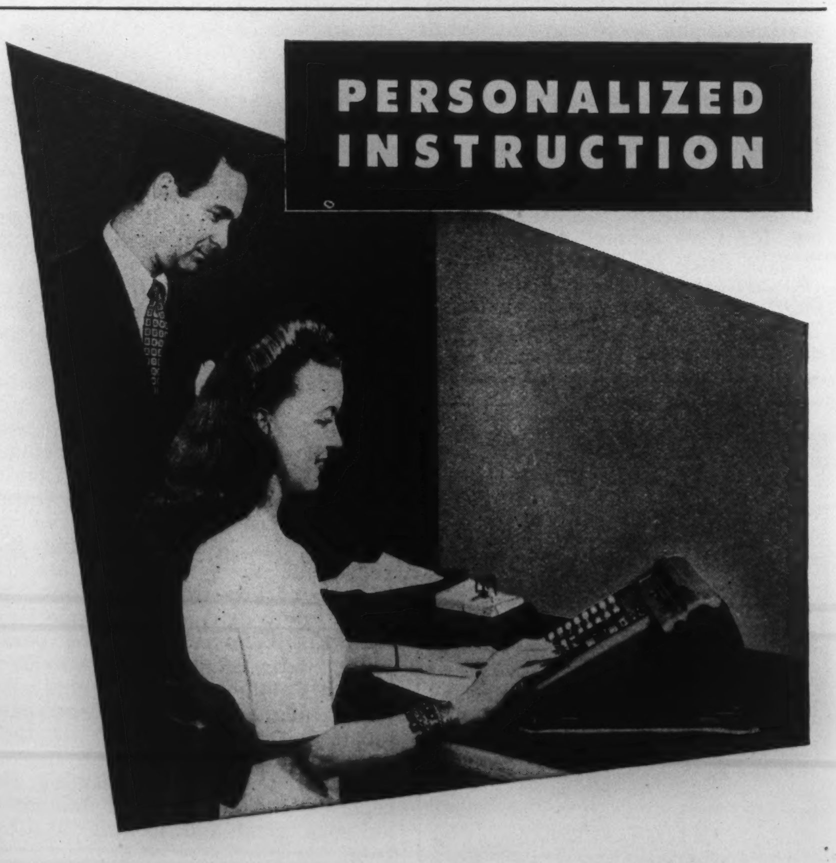

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approved, and also provides for the disapproval, or withdrawal of approval, by the Commissioner of such forms containing benefits unreasonable in relation to premium or if they contain provisions which are unjust, unfair, inequitable, misleading, deceptive or encourage misrepresentation. Hearings on disapprovals would be granted on written request, and decisions and orders of the Commissioner would be subject to review by appeal.

It was agreed by the All-Industry Committee that it should include as part of its legislative program statutory language to permit specifically the payment of commission to brokers, for use in States not already having such provisions in their existing statutes. The purpose was to deal with any possible application to the insurance business of the Robinson-Patman Act, which prohibits discrimination in commodity transactions and also prohibits payment of commissions to brokers under certain circumstances in connection therewith.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like a report on the financial standing in Canada of the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company, whose head office is in Boston, Mass. Is it regularly licensed here, and has it a Government deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders?

—M.B.W., Ottawa, Ont.

United States Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Boston, Mass., and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1908 and has been doing business in this country since 1925. It is regularly licensed in Canada and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $229,000 for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. Latest Government figures show that its admitted assets in this country at the end of 1945 amounted to $314,876, while its total liabilities in Canada were $150,484, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $164,392. Its total income in Canada in 1945 was $179,980, while its total expenditure was $210,323, of which $44,405 consisted of dividends or savings credited to policyholders. All claims are readily collectible, and the company is safe to do business with.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 23)

or sufficient to support materially expanded open pit production for many years. Other orebodies, known to exist on the property, but unexplored, are not included. Plans for opening of the "A" zone are now approaching completion. This development will involve the expenditure of substantial capital sums over a period of several years and the report states specific plans for providing this money will be announced in the near future.

•

As Steep Rock Iron Mines has changed its fiscal year end to December 31 the report covers only the period from May 1, 1946, to the year end. For this eight month period the operating profit was $1,160,369 secured from 830,409 tons which brought a gross value of $4,585,782. From the operating profit were deducted interest, replacement and very heavy write-offs to leave a net profit of $59,025. Net current assets were $498,417 at December 31. Ore placed on stockpile during the year was not included in revenue and the report points out that if lake shipping strikes and shortages of railway equipment had not limited the 1946 output, operating revenue would have been increased by approximately $500,000 and per ton costs would have been greatly improved. As it was, the low figure of $1.62 per ton was shown in mining costs. With this year's increase in shipments of ore and a greater tonnage over which to distribute mining and fixed costs, the 1947 net profit is expected to be quite substantial.

•

A newcomer to the active Garrison township section, of the Lightning River area, on the easterly extension of the Porcupine break, is Garrison-Harbour Gold Mines. The company was incorporated last February to develop 18 claims adjoining Buffonta Mines to the east, and a crew is now on the property under the direction of H. W. Norrington, president. A quartz vein, averaging five feet in width, has been traced for a distance of 500 feet and is open at both ends. Character samples carried gold values. The current program will follow the recommendations of D. W. MacKeracher, consulting geologist, and calls for blasting the surface showings, sampling, and general surface work to characterize the geology of the whole property, after which a program of diamond drilling is planned. The new road being built to connect Matheson with the North Quebec road system will pass three miles north of the property. The company is capitalized at 3,500,000 shares and an underwriting and option has been given on 1,000,000 shares. Officers and directors are H. W. Norrington, president and manager, W. J. Kitts, vice president, J. D. Cameron, M. Ray Howey and Colin A. Campbell, directors. Other companies in Garrison township include Wright-Hargreaves, Newfield Mines (Dome), Buffonta, Inspiration, Mining Corporation, Consolidated Smelters, Garrison Creek and Macfie.

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The Ontario Department of Mines will have 14 geological and geophysical units under the direction of Provincial Geologist M. E. Hurst in action in several sections of the province this summer. The program of detailed mapping of the eastern extension of the Porcupine belt, begun several years ago, will be continued in Garrison township. Data will be gathered for a report on the producing section of the Kirkland Lake camp. Two parties will be placed in the McElroy and Skead sections of Larder Lake. A preliminary study of the Cobalt area will be made preparatory to commencement of detailed re-mapping of the camp in 1948. As a result of recent gold discoveries in Keith township a party will carry out detailed geological mapping in this portion of the Groundhog River area. The Little Long Lac area westward into Errington township, O'Sullivan Lake area, Gullwing Lake area will all come in for attention, as well as Balmer and Dome townships, in the Red Lake area.

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A bonus of $2 per share to accompany the regular semiannual dividend of $1.25 has been declared by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada payable July 15 to shareholders of record June 23. The regular of $1.25, plus an extra of $1 a share, were paid January 15. The increase in the extra dividend payments reflect the higher prices prevailing in world markets for lead, zinc and silver, and this year's distributions total the highest in the company's history.

•

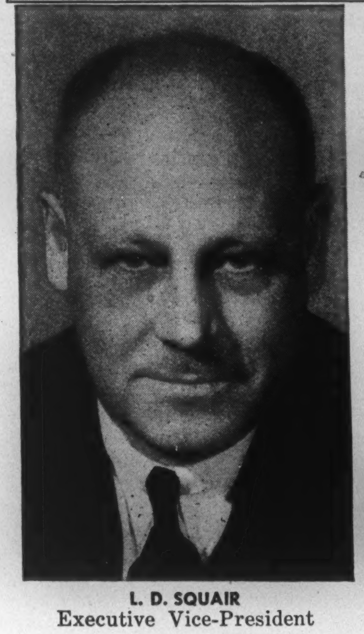
R. J. Breckenridge is the new president of the Toronto Stock Exchange. The position of vice president is filled by A. L. A. Richardson, of Dickson, Jolliffe & Co., while J. T. Cannon, of J. P. Cannon & Co. is secretary and D'Arcy M. Doherty, of Doherty, Roadhouse & Co. treasurer. Members of the managing committee are F. G. Lawson, of Moss, Lawson & Co; W. G. Malcolm, of A. E. Ames & Co.; G. W. Nicholson, of G. W. Nicholson & Co.; T. A. Richardson, of T. A. Richardson & Co.; J. B. White, of J. B. White & Co., and G. L. Jennison, of Wills, Bickle & Co. Mr. Breckenridge is the youngest president the present Toronto Stock Exchange has had. He has been a member of the managing committee for some years and served as vice-president last year. Starting with N. C. Urquhart & Co. 25 years ago, he became a partner in 1933, and on the retirement of Mr. Urquhart in 1942 continued the firm under the name of Breckenridge, McDonald & Co.

•

The move to liquidate Premier Gold Mining Company proved successful at the recent shareholders meeting in Vancouver. There were 2,720,880 shares in favor of winding up and 884,662 votes against. It would have required 901,386 share-votes or 25 per cent to defeat the plan. The company was formed in British Columbia in 1919 and latterly functioned as a holding and development company with interests in British Columbia and Ontario, in Canada, and in Saudi Arabia, Nicaragua and Australia. At the end of 1946 the company had over $1,000,000

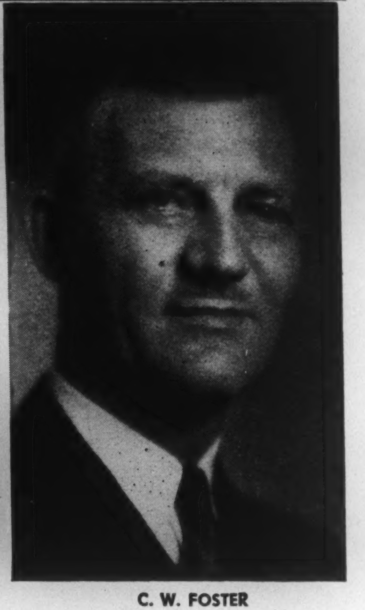
(*Continued on Page* 28)

NEW DOMINION STORE APPOINTMENTS



L. D. SQUAIR
Executive Vice-President

IVOR CRIMP
Vice-President



C. W. FOSTER
Vice-President

Mr. J. William Horsey, President of Dominion Stores Limited, announces that at a meeting of the Board of Directors the following appointments were made. Mr. L. D. Squair, formerly Vice-President, becomes Executive Vice-President; Mr. Ivor Crimp becomes Vice-President in Charge of Physical Operations, Merchandising and Sales and Mr. C. W. Foster, Vice-President in Charge of Personnel, Public Relations and Real Estate Departments.

Mr. Horsey will continue as President and Operating Head of Dominion Stores Limited. *

Isn't it a Fact?

● It matters little what you want to buy these days . . . soap, a shirt, a new car . . . even electricity (which you don't have to line up for) continues to be scarce in Southern Ontario.

Have you tried to build a home lately? . . . tried to buy building materials of any kind. What a headache! How would you like to be shopping for what's needed for a new electric power plant? Unimaginable amounts of concrete, steel and other materials, as well as tremendous quantities of electrical equipment, would have to be sought out and purchased.

It takes several months now to get such equipment as transformers and costs are up by more than half. The bigger they are the harder they are to get.

What about the huge generating stations required to supply Ontario with an additional badly needed half-million horsepower? Well, they are being built. They were started years ago. But they cannot all be ready in 1947. Some won't be ready next year.

In the meantime, demand for electricity is growing faster than new power plants. Few people anywhere use as much electricity per person as in Ontario. Few have as much to use. Enjoy your low-cost electric power, but use it wisely. Your Hydro Commission is doing everything possible to increase the supply; but it will still be necessary to conserve electricity this fall and winter.

DON'T BREAK INSULATORS

DON'T BREAK STREET LIGHTS

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

in cash and Dominion of Canada bonds. R. F. Goodwin, New York, president, is reported to have claimed the Premier had insufficient cash to carry on successful exploration and said that shareholders instead of having all their eggs in one basket, would have five chances, in Silbak Premier, Toburn, Neptune, Saudi Arabia and Big Bell, of making a profit from their holdings.

•

A net profit of $322,377 or 10.28 cents per share is reported by Pickle Crow Gold Mines for 1946, as compared with $304,410 and 10.15 cents in 1945, despite a continued scarcity of miners, and operating at less than half of mill capacity. Net working capital of $1,080,997 at the year end was up $46,469 over the previous year. Ore reserves were fully maintained with the average grade showing an increase from $13.10 per ton at the end of 1945 to $14.50 per ton at the close of last year. The blocked out ore reserve is now estimated at 693.795 tons. The estimated ore left in the Howell vein at the year end from surface to the 2,450-foot horizon was 368.795 tons averaging $11.41 per ton. On the No. 2 vein a block of ore extending from a point 75 feet above the 750-foot level down to the 1,225 level has now been developed and the estimated ore from this block is 325,000 tons averaging $18.20 per ton. The development of the No. 2 vein from the 750-foot horizon to surface should be well advanced by the end of this year.

•

A further addition to the ranks of gold producers in Quebec was apparent last month with commencement of milling at Consolidated Central Cadillac Mines and pouring of the first gold bar is scheduled for between July 10 and 15. Milling commenced with an initial 250 tons per day and it was expected this would be up to 400 tons per day by the end of the month. Rehabilitation of the mill along with installation of some new equipment has raised the rated capacity to around 500 tons per day. A long program of underground exploration and development preceded production and this has added substantially to the ore reserves. The program also included sinking of the main shaft to a depth of 750 feet. The company owns the former Central Cadillac producing property and the former Wood Cadillac property, adjoining to the east, and which was equipped with a 225-ton mill.

•

An active outside exploration program was continued in the fiscal year ending March 31 by Moneta Porcupine Mines. Some 84 properties were submitted for consideration of which 65 were examined. A net profit of $9,514 is reported for the year. Net working capital of $1,120,431 compared with $1,146,389 at the close of the previous period. Cash on deposit was increased from $181,850 to $300,983. Results of a diamond drilling program on the Waller Red Lake Mines were not of economic interest. No commercial values were encountered in drilling of Lennie Gold Mines, which was done with other interests. Further work on claims in Garrison township, in which the company is participating with Mining Corporation, will await completion of the government road. No results of economic importance have yet been obtained in drilling. Several interesting intersections were cut at Bazooka Gold Mines, but the results are stated to be indefinite. Work is continuing on claims optioned in Michaud township. A substantial interest has been obtained in Brown-McDade Mines which is opening up promising conditions and values in underground work on its property in the Yukon. An interest has been obtained in Wejack Mines, which is drilling in Keith township and Moneta is participating in options on treasury stock of Roybar Chibougamau Mines. Roybar acquired the property from Leta Exploration Ltd. jointly controlled by Moneta and Leitch. An application has been made to surrender the charter of Leta Exploration.

•

During 1946 Kayrand Mining and Development Company acquired 25 claims, embracing approximately 1,000 acres, in Barlow township in the Chibougamau area, Quebec, on which surface work and detailed mapping is planned during the coming season. Results of bulk sampling on the company's original property in Dalquier township, Quebec, indicated that gold values, both on surface and underground, were below commercial grade. An option was secured on 1,600 acres adjoining the main property and magnetometer survey started, which has not yet been completed. No further work will be done on the Villebon property. R. P. Mills, president, states in the annual report, until importance of a new discovery made on the Villabona property about a mile north is determined. While several interesting sections were intersected in drilling on the Louvicourt township property, which adjoins Regcourt Gold Mines, no commercial values were encountered. As of December 31 current assets were $13,397, while current liabilities totalled $750.

•

The effect of such factors as the labor shortage, reduction in price of gold, and increased cost of production, created a situation whereby Jason Mines available working capital has not been adequate to develop ore reserves sufficient to permit of orderly and profitable mining, E. M. Thomson, president, states in the annual report. The property has been examined by Paul Armstrong, consulting geologist, and his recommendations are being proceeded with. Mr. Armstrong recommends that the third shaft compartment, now slashed to surface, be timbered and equipped with the hoist already purchased, that drifting be resumed on several levels, to open up extensions of presently known and mined oreshoots, and that exploration of the foot—as well as hanging walls of No. 1 vein for additional, parallel vein or veins be immediately started by systematic diamond drilling from No. 1 vein levels. Initial finances for this work have been arranged, Mr. Thomson says, but it will be necessary to increase the capital by 1,000,000 shares to carry out this development program to a conclusion.

E. T. POINTON, C.A.

who has been admitted to general partnership in the brokerage firm of J. H. Crang & Company.

Mr. Pointon is well known in financial, accounting and military circles. Prior to the war he was a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange and a partner in the brokerage firm of Cameron, Pointon & Merritt. He was previously a partner in the firm of Edwards, Morgan & Company, Chartered Accountants. He served as Deputy Chief Paymaster of the Canadian Army Overseas with the rank of Colonel throughout the war and was awarded the O.B.E. He was recalled from overseas in December, 1945, to be Deputy Paymaster General, Dept. of National Defence, Ottawa, which appointment he filled until his retirement from the army some few months ago after over seven years service.

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PRESTON D. NORTON
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

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5 MINUTES FROM DETROIT

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